

If you don't believe it, I was talking to a young lady before. She had to run home to get her Social Security check because she is afraid somebody would steal it. She told me she gets \$208 and pays rent of two hundred some-odd dollars. Now, you tell me how in the devil can a woman or anybody—she can't even feed herself. It costs me more to feed my dog.

WOMAN from the audience. They don't want us to have dogs now.

Mr. GREGORY. I've got one.

The only point I really wanted to get off is that Social Security be taken off as income, and people that are paying rent are being ripped off.

I'd like to add to that. We started a lottery in New York State, and, while Governor Rockefeller was in office, they had been using the lottery money for every Tom, Dick and Harry to go out and have a cup of coffee. The purpose of it when this was put into effect was to be used for educational purposes, and, that way, it would reduce everybody's taxes.

Now, Mr. Ford comes out trying to cut the income taxes from twenty some-odd billion dollars. By the same token, he wants to raise the gasoline taxes and you and you and me and a whole lot more of us that are living on fixed incomes, we will never see a dime out of this reduction in taxes. But we will have to pay the fifteen cents a gallon that they want to put in there on top of it.

Now that we've got a few bucks, what is he going to do? Drain us, send us to the poorhouse or to a nursing home like these fellows they got in there now that are killing off our people?

Now, your Social Security. We are supposed to get a five per cent increase in July, is that right? Well, it seems to me that every time the senior citizen got an increase, we had to wait a year or a year and a half or better because in the last six or seven years, the two previous raises that we got took over two years. But, by the same token, in 1967, Johnson had a law passed to raise everybody in the Senate and Congress including President Nixon's salary up \$100,000. The legislators up here in Albany increased every one of themselves up to \$15,000, and they did this within forty-eight hours. They put it in effect in less than a month. But, still in all, we have to sit back and twiddle our thumbs for a couple of bucks. Now, Mr. Ford—

The only thing I want to say now is Mr. Ford wants to give Cambodia and the other side \$300,000,000.

My belief is charity begins at home. A lot of people in this country live in one-room shacks down in Tennessee and Virginia. This guy didn't want to hear it. We have a lot of people living right through Tennessee and Virginia and down there living in one-room shacks with four, five and six kids, and they can't get nothing. And they are starving to death. This man wants to go to work and give them \$300,000,000 in Cambodia. Let us all go after these people and tell them that charity begins at home.

In addition to that, Mr. Ford tells you to go out and buy a little car so you don't waste too much gas, but, by the same token, Mr. Ford and all the representatives in the

federal government are riding around with big limousines that suck up a gallon of gas when you turn the corner and that goes for the state and county. I think it's time we let them know about it.

Thank you.

## MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 24, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today is a day of particular significance. April 24, 1975, marks the 60th anniversary of the Armenian massacres, which saw the slaughtering of 800,000 to 1 million Armenians. At the same time, it is the National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man. I am happy to say that I cosponsored House Joint Resolution 148, a joint resolution to so designate this day. I feel that at this time it is appropriate to ask ourselves what are the factors that breed mass violence, and what are the solutions to this problem. I also feel that we can make a good start by reexamining the ideals that make up our way of life.

Individualism and political sovereignty are ideals that stand as cornerstones of modern democratic thought. And similarly, the pride in one's family, in one's cultural and ethnic roots, as well as one's nation, are concepts that certainly deserve praise.

But at the same time, individual, family, and cultural differences all too often lead to conflict, which all too often lead to open aggression, and in turn, senseless violence. Add to these rather traditional concepts the more recent problems of overpopulation and subsequent food shortages, and the possibility of mass violence greatly increases.

We certainly do not have to look very far to see some current examples. Almost every day, terrorist groups carry out acts of senseless violence. In South Vietnam, we hear fears of a massive bloodbath with a Communist takeover of Saigon. And the recent inhumanities in Bangladesh and South Africa continue.

Yet, the problem does not lie in the concept of individualism itself. Nor does it lie in the cultural, ethnic, and national distinctions we find both inside and outside of national boundaries. For in striving for a strong, unified society, there is room for individualism; there is room for cultural differences; and there

is room for political differences that fall short of violence.

There is no room, however, for mass ignorance which leads to misunderstanding and, in turn, fear. Fear, that is, of anything that is minutely different from what we have come to know through prior personal experience.

Such ignorance and fear are surely a factor in the breeding of mass violence and the genocidal impulse. Yet, education itself is not the answer, for understanding stops far short of compassion. What also seems to be lacking is a strong sense of moral commitment. Simply understanding your fellow man does not necessarily mean having sympathy for his rights as a human being.

We are now in an era where we are finding it necessary to reexamine our societal institutions. Each part of society has a necessary function aimed at achieving the goal of societal harmony. What, then, is religion's role in a violent world? I think that the answer is obvious. The church's role is to help teach the moral values that are necessary for a civilized existence. The universities' role is to help educate in order to understand as well as respect what we have previously feared.

The fact that this day of national remembrance falls on the eve of the Bicentennial of our Nation's birth is, I feel, significant. It is time to reexamine the ideals that this Nation was founded on and ask ourselves if we are living up to them.

Individualism is not at the root of mass violence. It is, rather, the tool with which we can solve our conflicts which lead to aggression. For along with the concept of individualism goes the concept of individual rights and freedoms. The respect for our fellow man's freedoms can only start with the respect of our own. A greater understanding of our fellow man tempered with a morality that respects his rights as a human being is the necessary step away from uncivilized violence.

Solutions to the problem of mass violence and the genocidal impulse lie in relieving of economic disparities, for they lead to conflicts over hunger. They also lie in relieving educational disparities, for they lead to misunderstanding and ultimately intolerance. And finally, they lie in instituting a morality that transcends political, cultural, and individual differences. For in a society there is room for such differences. The recognition and respecting of their existence leads to societal unity. The intolerance of them leads to senseless violence.

## SENATE—Monday, April 28, 1975

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1975)

The Senate met at 12 noon, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, we who are finite, temporal, and changeable open our lives for the indwelling of Thy spirit. We confess that without Thee our human strength and wisdom are insufficient for the urgent needs committed to us. Be with us, O Father, to guide us in actions great and

small, that serving Thee with our whole heart and mind and strength, this Nation and all nations may achieve that peace and justice which is the nature of Thy kingdom.

And to Thee shall be the glory and the praise. Amen.

# APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1975.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. LEAHY thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 25, 1975, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 86, S. 818.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 818) to authorize U.S. payments to the United Nations for expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read a third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 818

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State such sums as may be necessary from time to time for payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, as apportioned by the United Nations in accordance with article 17 of the United Nations Charter, notwithstanding the limitation on contributions to international organizations contained in Public Law 92-544 (86 Stat. 1109, 1110).

## BILL MCGAFFIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it was not until I was reading the RECORD over the weekend that I became aware that an old friend, a great reporter, a key investigator, Mr. Bill McGaffin, of the Chicago Daily News, had passed away.

At this time, I wish to express my deep sense of loss and my feeling of regret and to extend to Bill's family my wife's and my deepest sympathy and condolences.

Bill McGaffin was a gentleman in the real sense of the word, but that did not keep him from being a good investigative reporter. He was respected and admired by all Members of the Senate. I feel deeply and personally the loss of Bill McGaffin, because I believe he contributed much to the well-being of the fourth estate and to a better understanding of Congress and the Capital, which he covered so assiduously, and so well.

May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, I had learned of the passing of our friend, Bill McGaffin, and I have written a letter of condolence to his family.

I take this opportunity to join the distinguished majority leader in paying tribute to a journalist who was a great writer and who was, in addition, a fine reporter of events as they occurred, who was a perfect gentleman, whose fairness was notable, a gentleman whom we all trusted and with whom I had never had a disagreement, and a man who will be sorely missed because of his fine qualities.

I extend my condolences to his family, also, and I thank the distinguished majority leader for bringing up this matter.

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, we are still in the midst of a serious situation in Southeast Asia. The number of Americans now there is below 900. The number of South Vietnamese evacuated has been considerable, compared to the number who would like to leave and thereby vote with their feet.

A substantial number of South Vietnamese whose survival otherwise would be at stake have been able to leave the country, some by commercial airlines, some by their own efforts, some by their

own small boats or by the vessels of others, or by going over boundary lines. Some inevitably will be left to a tragic fate.

The Committee on the Judiciary meets at 2:30 to consider the matter of 279 orphans who come in under a category in excess of 2,000 orphans we have already approved to the Judiciary Department for admission to this country. More than a third of these orphans are being brought out by the Catholic Relief Society, and the remainder by two other relief organizations. We undoubtedly will increase the amounts well past the 279 to admit other orphans into this country.

I urge Americans to open their hearts to these refugees, particularly to the children. I urge Americans, also, to consider how they can help by making contributions to the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugee relief funds. America always has opened its heart—to the Hungarians, to the Cubans, to Bangladesh, to Nigeria, to India, to all parts of the world that has seen this suffering of displaced and oppressed peoples.

I am not going to ask others to do what I am not willing to do, myself. I think it is sufficient to mention this simply because I do not want to be in a position of politicians telling other people what to do. But I hope the Americans will make it possible for these people to be resettled.

The United States will arrange for a resettlement in perhaps three or more resettlement bases in different geographical parts of the country. The States represented by those who are so filled with the goodness of mankind and so concerned about the rights of mankind need not fear too great an influx in any one State. This is where some vaunted liberal principles have broken down, I am afraid, where there is the fear of job displacement.

We brought 650,000 Cubans into this country, and they have become the heart and soul of Florida in many of its industries, businesses, and other supportive activities. The Hungarians have contributed greatly to our country and to its strength. I was at the Hungarian refugee relief camp outside of Rome on Christmas Day, to celebrate Christmas with these Hungarians.

I would like these people coming to the United States to feel that we want them, that we welcome them, that we are glad they were able to escape to freedom. But I do not want to be a part of any of this niggling or nit-picking about, "Don't send them to my State." I would be glad to see those come to Pennsylvania who wish to come to Pennsylvania and to be a part of our life, and we will welcome them.

Our hearts go out to them; and our hearts go out even more to those who may be killed because they cannot get out.

## ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will



now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each.

#### REFUGEE PROBLEM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have serious reservations about the plans being discussed to bring as many as 130,000 South Vietnamese refugees to the United States. I have heard figures ranging all the way from 130,000 to 174,000 to a million to a million and a half.

Humanitarian motives, I am sure, prompt those who favor this kind of undertaking, but in my judgment some very practical considerations raise grave doubts about the wisdom of bringing any sizable number of evacuees here.

Our relations with the South Vietnamese from the beginning have been hampered by the vast cultural differences that exist between our two countries—and this difficulty cannot be ignored when it is proposed to remove permanently large numbers of South Vietnamese citizens from their homeland. The fact that more than 8 million Americans are unemployed, and that our own country is experiencing an economic recession, does not add to the prospect for success of such a program, carried out in great magnitude.

A number of South Vietnamese themselves have voiced objections to the departure of large numbers of their fellow citizens, especially when the refugees include professional and highly skilled workers such as doctors, pharmacists, and teachers.

The ramifications of the problem are intensified by the importance of family and relatives in Vietnamese life. In many instances it will be necessary not only to move members of an immediate family, but parents and other relatives as well.

The United States currently has a jobless rate of 8.7 percent, the highest since 1941; and our overall economic picture—the recession, inflation, national debt, gross national product—is far from bright. Adding well over 100,000 South Vietnamese refugees to that picture will not help the United States.

What is really tragic for the refugees, who have already suffered greatly, is that the situations in which they would find themselves in America seem destined to be crammed with disappointments and frustrations.

For the unskilled refugee, there seems little hope of finding gainful employment; our own unskilled workers face bleak futures. For the skilled and professional refugees, there seems to be only the prospect of underemployment; doctors, lawyers, and teachers could wind up doing the most menial work. And for all the refugees, the language-barrier is an added burden that will not be easily overcome.

Former South Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky warned his countrymen about going to the United States. In a weekend speech in Saigon, he pointed out the problems inherent in

migrating to a different culture—unemployment, underemployment, and the general difficulties of adjusting quickly enough to a transcultural experience.

One big point that has bothered me all along in this matter is the matter of the actual number of South Vietnamese citizens who may want to leave or who may be in peril. We have heard a good many different figures. The 130,000 figure now being heard was first a million and a half, then it was a million, then 174,000—all kinds of estimates have been stated.

Where do we draw the line? Do we simply bring out all who worked for or with the Americans? Do we remove all who had a connection with the South Vietnamese Government? Do we evacuate only high officers of their armed forces? Or do we seek to provide asylum for all who fought against the Communists?

If large numbers are endangered, then other countries as well as our own should open their gates to them, especially those countries that have cultural similarities to Vietnam. The U.S. State Department—to say nothing of the United Nations—ought to be moving in that direction.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR THE SENATE TO STAND IN RECESS EACH DAY FROM TODAY TILL THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1975

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business each day from today through Thursday, it stand in recess until the following day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR JAVITS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after Mr. TAFT is recognized tomorrow under the order previously entered, Mr. JAVITS be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE EVACUATION IS TOO SLOW

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I would like to spend just a few moments talking about the evacuation reports from South Vietnam, the number of Americans who remain there, the rate of evacuation, and the possible reasons for so many Americans remaining there.

In spite of the increasingly dangerous situation, the number of Americans being brought out has slowed to something less than a trickle. The net reduction, for the 24-hour period ending midnight Saturday is 65 American citizens. In the meantime, more than 6,600 South Vietnamese were evacuated in the same period. The preceding 24-hour period was not much better—a net reduction of just 76 American citizens. So in the last 48 hours the number of Americans remaining in South Vietnam was reduced by 141.

We actually have evacuated somewhat more than that, but the Embassy has become aware of additional American citizens in the country, so that the net reduction is only 141.

At this rate, it will take us 2 weeks to complete the evaluation of American citizens.

Over 950 Americans are still there, and this does not include Vietnamese dependents of American citizens. For reasons that are not clear, the State Department has not released the figures on dependents for 4 days; but the last report indicated that there were several hundred alien dependents of American citizens still in Vietnam.

The military situation in South Vietnam has changed a great deal in the last few hours. Tan Son Nhut Airport apparently was attacked. However, it is still open, and it is still possible to continue evacuation efforts by fixed-wing aircraft out of Tan Son Nhut. If the airport is closed, evacuation will have to be by helicopter, more dangerous and more difficult. And we know that the more Americans and dependents remaining, the greater the risk will be.

Why, then, is the administration leaving such a large number of Americans in South Vietnam? There has been no explanation. No one contends that it takes more than 500 to run the mission there. Yet we have twice that many there right now.

I do not have the answers, but I would raise some questions.

Are Americans being left in Saigon to provide an excuse for evacuating South Vietnamese?

Are we leaving Americans there as a kind of "bargaining chip" with North Vietnam?

What are the reasons?

Again, I do not know the answers. But it seems to me that in these final hours—when we know that at any moment the government and the army could collapse, when we know that at any moment the one remaining outlet for mass evacuation, Tan Son Nhut Airport, could be shut off—we ought to be putting some Americans on the planes with the South Vietnamese. We ought to be able to get

out more than 141 citizens in 48 hours. That is just not adequate.

I share the view that we ought to bring out as many South Vietnamese as possible, I do not think we ought to keep Americans there at the same time. If this legislation (S. 1484) we passed Friday afternoon is approved by the House of Representatives today or tomorrow, the President will have the authority to go in with U.S. military forces to bring out South Vietnamese along with American citizens. One cannot help but speculate whether Americans are being left there for the purpose of bringing out more South Vietnamese.

So, Mr. President, I hope that the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives will watch the evacuation figures very closely in the next 24 hours, and that we will continue to demand that the nonessential Americans still in South Vietnam be brought home as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS AND CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32 TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the orders for the recognition of Senators for 15-minute speeches have been consummated, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business of not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 5 minutes each and, at the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Heiting, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### APPROVAL OF BILL

A message from the President of the United States received today stated that the President had approved and signed the enrolled bill (S. 994) to authorize supplemental appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for fiscal year 1975.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4481) making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes; agrees to the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and that Mr. MAHON, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. SIKES, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. STEED, Mr. SLACK, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. YATES, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. CONTE, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio were appointed managers of the conference on the part of the House.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COMMISSION ON FEDERAL PAPERWORK

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1975 in the amount of \$100,000 for the Commission on Federal Paperwork (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1975 in amounts totaling \$535 million for the Veterans' Administration (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### ORDER FOR STAR PRINT OF COMMITTEE REPORT (REPT. NO. 94-66)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a star print be ordered of the Government Operations Committee report on S. 200, dated April 9, 1974. This is in order to include two rollcall votes on amendments considered by the committee during its consideration of the Consumer Protection Act, as required by section 133 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended. These two rollcall votes were inadvertently omitted from the report on S. 200. This is the only change that will be made in the committee report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1543. A bill to amend the third proviso of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. PEARSON) (by request):

S. 1544. A bill to amend the act of August 16, 1971, as amended, which established the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, to increase and extend the appropriation authorization thereunder. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 1545. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to peanuts. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 1546. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prevent discrimination against the Armed Forces of the United States in the supply of petroleum products, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENT ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1543. A bill to amend the third proviso of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce today a bill to assure compliance with the Jones Act in the Alaska trade, and to prevent the increasingly serious diversion of cargoes from United States ports and U.S.-flag carriers operating in the trade. The third proviso of the Jones Act was part of the language of the act as originally passed. The proviso specifically excluded Alaska.

In 1958, the Congress passed the Alaska statehood bill. This bill amended the third proviso to include Alaska. The Congress made clear that the purpose of the amendment was to extend to Alaska the provisions of the Jones Act. The Congress has reaffirmed its intent in this regard by denying requests for amendments to the act to allow foreign-flag vessels to operate in the Alaska trade.

Despite the clear intent of the Congress that the Jones Act apply to Alaska, the third proviso of the act is being used to shift cargoes from U.S. ports to Canadian ports and to foreign-flag vessels for transportation to Alaska. A substantial increase in the number of these services and thus of the amount of cargo shifted is expected. The Canadian National Railway advertises service aboard its trains to Canadian ports and thence to Alaska. The railway is planning to increase this service with new vessels, and new routes through Canada.

The ports of Washington State, including particularly Seattle and Tacoma, are the major ports of loading and discharge for cargoes to and from Alaska. Moving Alaska cargo through Canadian ports



has had a serious impact on Washington State ports, and on other U.S. ports, and on the U.S.-flag carriers serving those ports. But I believe, Mr. President, that the greater danger to U.S. ports comes from the threatened proliferation of foreign-flag transportation in conjunction with Canadian rail movements. The additional foreign services will displace substantial U.S.-flag tonnage presently moving in the trade, and will shift to Canadian ports, and away from U.S. ports, up to 100,000 tons of cargo a year. These shortages will have a severe impact on U.S. ports. Further, the growth of Canadian movements will likely cause curtailment of water services at U.S. ports.

The legislation I propose, Mr. President, will not have any impact on existing services. This is not to say that I do not have serious reservations about the propriety of some of these services under the existing provisions of the Jones Act. I do have serious reservations. The Congress did not, and did not intend to, exempt Alaska from the Jones Act by the amendment in the Alaska statehood bill. Some people have improperly construed the 1958 amendment as an exemption from the act. My bill reaffirms the purpose of Congress to apply the Jones Act to trade between Alaska and other States.

However, I do not believe, Mr. President, that companies presently operating in this trade should be forced out of business. The greater danger to U.S. ports, such as Seattle, and to U.S.-flag carriers—and therefore my greater concern—is with the proliferation of new foreign vessels and foreign rail services which make a mockery of the provisions of the Jones Act in the Alaska trade. This danger is immediate and is substantial. The impact upon U.S. ports and U.S.-flag carriers will be severe.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill as introduced be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1543

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third proviso of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 883), as amended, be amended by deleting the semicolon after the word "facilities", and adding the following words: "With regard to Alaska, the exception of this proviso shall apply only to those services offered as of January 1, 1975:".*

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. PEARSON) (by request):

S. 1544. A bill to amend the act of August 16, 1971, as amended which established the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, to increase and extend the appropriation authorization thereunder. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce by request, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the act of August 16, 1971, as amended, which established the National Advisory Committee on

Oceans and Atmosphere, to increase and extend the appropriation authorization thereunder, and ask unanimous consent that the letter of transmittal and statement of purpose and need be printed in the RECORD with the text of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill and material were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1544

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act of August 16, 1971, as amended (Public Law 92-125, 85 Stat. 344; Public Law 92-567, 86 Stat. 1181), is amended to read as follows: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for each of the two fiscal years immediately thereafter, such sums, not to exceed \$400,000; and for each of the fiscal years 1976, 1977, and 1978, such sums, not to exceed \$445,000, as may be necessary for expenses incident to the administration of this Act, and for succeeding fiscal years only such sums as may be authorized by law."*

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1975,

Hon. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,  
President of the Senate,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed are six copies of a draft bill "to amend the Act of August 16, 1971, as amended, which established the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, to increase and extend the appropriation authorization thereunder," together with a statement of purpose and need in support thereof.

We have been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of our draft bill to the Congress, and further that enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK B. DENT,  
Secretary of Commerce.

#### STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

The National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA) was established by Public Law 92-125, approved August 16, 1971. NACOA consists of 25 non-Federal members appointed by the President from State and local governments, industry, science and other appropriate sources having an interest and expertise in oceanic and atmospheric affairs. NACOA has the mandate to (1) to perform a continuing review of the progress of the Nation's marine and atmospheric science and service programs and to report to the President and the Congress, annually, its findings and recommendations on marine and atmospheric affairs, and (2) to advise the Secretary of Commerce specifically with respect to the carrying out of the purposes of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Public Law 92-125 assigned NACOA's support functions to the Secretary of Commerce. It was amended in October 1972, by Public Law 92-567, to raise the level of authorization to \$400,000 per year for the three fiscal years 1973-75, and in the following fiscal years, such funds as the Congress authorizes.

In fulfilling its mandate, NACOA has assumed a highly active mode of operation, meeting 9-10 times a year in full session, and with ad hoc panels meeting, as the occasion demands, to develop special material for full NACOA consideration. Support of this level of activity, which in part accounts

for NACOA's value, requires a core staff of six professionals and four non-professionals. This was the basis for the authorization level provided for in 1972. The new authorization request merely extends this for three years, recognizes that earlier full-time assistance by other agency personnel has now been phased out, and provides small increases in succeeding years in anticipation of costs beyond NACOA's control.

This level of NACOA activity derives from NACOA's unique nature and responsibility. P.L. 92-125 examined in the perspective of its legislative history emphasizes NACOA's role of applying non-Federal expertise toward the development of a truly national effort viewed as a "partnership between government, industry, and the academic community." NACOA collectively possesses the requisite industrial, academic, and lower-level government expertise for this purpose, but individually as non-Federal employees, each carries a special burden in becoming thoroughly familiar with the vast range of Federal and other programs, plans, and policies over the broad spectrum they are expected to assess. No reasonable staff level nor degree of cooperation from Federal agency observers and other representatives can substitute for a high level of activity on the part of the NACOA members themselves. The need for full-time professional staff stems from experience of what it takes to make this level of NACOA involvement efficient and productive. It is judged probable that attempting to provide a significant portion of the staff requirement by people on loan would either be less effective or require larger numbers, or both.

Enactment of this legislation would result in authorizations of \$445,000 for each of the fiscal years 1976, 1977, and 1978.

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 1546. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prevent discrimination against the Armed Forces of the United States in the supply of petroleum products, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, for well over a year the permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has studied the relationship between the military and the major oil companies. Put simply, I would characterize it as a one-way relationship with the oil companies reaping the benefits and the military suffering the consequences.

Let me provide some illustrations.

Last week the subcommittee issued a study indicating that military buyers had overpaid for jet fuel by hundreds of millions of dollars. Military purchasers had failed to obtain the necessary backup data to support prices asked for by the oil companies. They accepted, in many instances, first offers without any attempt at negotiation.

But the oil companies must share the blame. They refused to supply backup data when asked and balked at entering into contracts requiring consistent cost accounting principles.

I have asked the Department of Justice to examine whether any overcharges can be recouped for the taxpayers. I have also asked the Federal Energy Administration to determine the basis for the overcharges.

Finally, I have requested the General Accounting Office to completely review

military procurement practices and procedures.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these letters be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee staff reflect insight into defects of military purchasing procedures.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the findings and recommendations of the staff study entitled "Procurement of Petroleum Products by the Military" be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, this staff study resulted from an ongoing investigation into the relationship between the major oil companies and the military.

In late December of 1974 this subcommittee learned that the military had reached an impasse with the major oil companies in contracting for its petroleum supplies for the following year, just days away. The oil companies refused to supply data to back up their prices and would not enter into contracts containing these clauses, and clauses requiring conformance to certain cost accounting standards. The military felt that it could not legally accept petroleum supplies without a contract even if offered by the oil companies.

Thus the uninterrupted flow of oil to the military and especially to strategic overseas bases was threatened.

The subcommittee took an active role in trying to break this impasse and work out an accommodation between the parties. After I wrote the oil companies and urged them to meet their national responsibilities and enter into these critical contracts, a contract to continue to supply the Navy's Operation Deepfreeze in Antarctica with appropriate clauses requiring backup data and compliance with cost accounting standards was agreed upon.

But it was not before the major oil companies had implicitly threatened to cut off supplies to the military.

And this was not the first time that the Armed Forces of the United States have faced a cutoff of oil and petroleum products for overseas operations with U.S. multinational oil corporations playing a prominent role.

Last April the permanent Subcommittee on Investigations held hearings on the cutoff of oil to our military forces in the aftermath of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The subcommittee's investigation probed a crucial question: the role of U.S. corporations in implementing a cutoff directed by foreign nations of vitally needed oil supplies to our military forces abroad at a time when our 6th fleet was still on alert.

It is imperative that the Armed Forces

of the United States never again be threatened with the cutoff of critical oil supplies. This is especially true where the suppliers are U.S. corporations which operate under the protection of the American flag. Legislation must spell out the duties and obligations of those responsible for providing defense needs.

Accordingly, today I introduce a bill which provides criminal sanctions for any individual or corporation who willfully discriminates in supplying petroleum products for the U.S. Armed Forces either within or outside the United States. This legislation covers not only a failure to perform contracts for the supplying of petroleum products as was the case in the aftermath of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, but also a refusal or failure promptly to enter into such contracts at appropriate prices in accordance with governing laws and regulations. This will take care of the situation where companies refuse to contract because they do not want to disclose data.

This bill provides that whenever the Secretary of Defense has reason to believe that there has been such discrimination against the Armed Forces of the United States by any citizen or corporation organized or operating within the United States or controlled by them with respect to contracts involving the furnishing of petroleum supplies, he shall immediately institute an investigation. If the Secretary of Defense determines that there has been discrimination he shall refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States who is authorized to institute appropriate proceedings, including the enjoining of such discrimination. The amendment also provides that the Attorney General may file with the clerk of the district court a certificate of the Secretary of Defense stating that, in the Secretary's opinion, the proceeding is of critical importance to the effective operation of the Armed Forces of the United States and that immediate relief from the discrimination is necessary. Upon receipt of such a certificate, a panel of three judges shall be convened to immediately hear and make a determination in such proceedings. Convictions for such discrimination will carry penalties of a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

Other amendments to title 10 would cover jurisdiction, the right to inspect records, and other procedural matters.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments I propose to title 10, United States Code, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### S. 1546

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Title 10 of the United States Code is amended as follows:*

(1) Chapter 141 is amended by adding the following sections after section 2389.

§ 2390. Findings and declaration of purpose.

The armed forces of the United States operate world-wide in maintaining interna-

tional peace and in protecting the interests of the United States. It is essential to the effective operation of the armed forces that they receive adequate supplies of petroleum products. Citizens of the United States and corporations organized or operating within the United States enjoy the benefits of the United States flag and the protection of the armed forces and owe allegiance to the United States. It is the purpose of sections 2391 thru 2396 of this chapter to provide a remedy against discrimination by citizens of the United States or corporations organized or operating within the United States, and by organizations controlled by them, against the Department of Defense in the supply of petroleum products.

§ 2391. Investigation of discrimination by the Secretary of Defense.

(a) No citizen of the United States or corporation organized or operating within the United States, or an organization controlled by United States citizens or corporations organized or operating within the United States, shall engage in discrimination in the supply, either within or outside the United States of petroleum products for the armed forces of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, whenever he has reason to believe that there has been such discrimination shall immediately institute an investigation.

(c) If, following such investigation, the Secretary of Defense determines that there has been such discrimination, he shall refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States.

§ 2392. Jurisdiction of the United States courts.

(a) The several district courts of the United States are invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain such discrimination; and it shall be the duty of the several United States attorneys, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings to prevent and restrain such discrimination. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case and requesting that such discrimination shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been notified of such petitions the court shall proceed, as soon as possible, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

(b) Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under subsection (a) of this section may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

(c) Any proceeding against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district whereof it is incorporated, but also in any district wherein it may be found or transacts business; and all process in such cases may be served in the district of which it is incorporated, or wherever it may be found.

(d) In any proceeding brought in any district court of the United States pursuant to this section, the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a certificate of the Secretary of Defense that, in his opinion, the proceeding is of critical importance to the effective operations of the armed forces of the United States and that immediate relief from the discrimination is necessary, a copy of which shall be immediately fur-



nished by such clerk to the chief judge of the circuit (or, in his absence, the presiding circuit judge) in which the proceeding is pending. Upon receipt of the copy of such certificate, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the circuit or the presiding circuit judge, as the case may be, to designate immediately three judges in such circuit, of whom at least one shall be a circuit judge, to hear and determine such proceeding, and it shall be the duty of the judges so designated to assign the proceeding for hearing at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the proceeding to be in every way expedited.

(e) In every proceeding brought in any district court of the United States under this section, an appeal from the final order of the district court will be only to the Supreme Court.

**§ 2393. Inspection of records and furnishing of information.**

For the purpose of the investigation instituted by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 2391, he, or his designee, shall at all reasonable times, have access to and the right to copy any book, account, record, paper, or correspondence relating to the business affairs of the person or corporation being investigated. Such person or corporation, upon demand of the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall furnish such information as the Secretary of Defense may require as to his or its business, organization, conduct, practices, management, and relation to other individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations and other entities.

**§ 2394. Definitions.**

As used in Sections 2390-2393 of this chapter:

(a) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes the several States, the possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia.

(b) The term "discrimination" means the refusal or failure promptly to enter into or perform contracts for the supply of petroleum products, at appropriate prices, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States governing the entering into and performance of such contracts when requested by the Secretary or his designee.

**§ 2395. Penalties.**

Any person or corporation who willfully discriminates as prohibited by Section 2391 shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$100,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

**§ 2396. Separability.**

If any provision of sections 2390 thru 2396 or the applicability thereof is held invalid, the remainder of those sections shall not be affected thereby.

(2) The analysis of chapter 141 is amended by adding the following items after the item for section 2389:

§ 2390. Finding and declaration of purpose.  
§ 2391. Investigation of discrimination by the Secretary of Defense.

§ 2392. Jurisdiction of United States courts.  
§ 2393. Inspection of records and furnishing of information.

§ 2394. Definition.

§ 2395. Penalties.

§ 2396. Separability.

**EXHIBIT 1**

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1975.

The Honorable ELMER B. STAATS,  
Comptroller General of the United States.  
MY DEAR COMPTROLLER GENERAL: On Jan-

uary 22, 1975, I requested the General Accounting Office to examine data available to the Defense Supply Agency for the purpose of determining the appropriateness of exemptions to oil companies from supplying pricing data under the Truth in Negotiations Act, and the requirements of the Cost Accounting Standards Board. This request stemmed from inquiries being made by the Subcommittee on the the procurement of petroleum products by the Defense Fuel Supply Center.

These inquiries have now raised questions as to the effectiveness of the procurement practices being followed by the Fuel Center. In this regard I enclose a copy of the Subcommittee staff study on military oil purchases. In light of staff findings, I want to expand my previous request and ask that the General Accounting Office make a review of the procurement practices being followed by the Defense Fuel Supply Center including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Are the quantities which the Fuel Center purchases based upon realistic requirements?

2. Would it be more economical for the Fuel Center to procure petroleum products for periods of one year or longer rather than for six-months periods as at present?

3. Is it true that it is impossible for the military to estimate its requirements for petroleum products for more than six months in advance?

4. Are the procurement personnel of the Center adequately trained and experienced in the negotiation of supplies contracts?

5. Is there a sufficient number of personnel available to analyze cost, pricing and market data and is an analysis of such material being used effectively in the negotiation of supplies contracts?

6. Do the contract files contain adequate documentation as to the negotiations on which contract awards are based?

7. Do the contract files contain adequate documentation to substantiate that the prices accepted are fair and reasonable and in the best interests of the Government?

8. Is the Fuel Center continuing to use trade publications data as a major item in the substantiation of prices paid?

9. Are contracts being executed where the contract price escalates directly with prices quoted in trade publications?

Of course your opinion on any other procurement practices would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Subcommittee Chief Counsel Howard J. Feldman.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman.

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1975.

HON. FRANK G. ZARB,  
Administrator, Federal Energy Administration, New Post Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ZARB: The staff of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has been making inquiries into the procurement of petroleum products by the Defense Fuel Supply Center of the Department of Defense with particular emphasis on the procurement of jet fuel for military aircraft. The staff findings are contained in the enclosed study.

The study discloses that the military has been paying substantially higher prices for jet aircraft fuel than the domestic airlines since October 1973, although the military was paying substantially lower prices than the airlines before that date.

It was further found that during 1974 and the early months of 1975, there was some concern in the Defense Department that the major oil companies who supply jet fuel both to the military and to domestic airlines might be loading a disproportionate amount of "pass through" charges on to the prices which they were charging the Government. This might explain, at least in part, why the Government prices were so much higher.

Although some correspondence was exchanged between the Department of Defense and the Federal Energy Administration on this subject in 1974, nothing has been done to determine definitively whether the major oil companies are including more "pass through" charges in the Government's prices than in the prices of other customers for jet fuel. It is, of course, possible that this same situation exists for the other petroleum products which the Government purchases.

Accordingly, by this letter, I am requesting that an investigation be made by FEA to determine whether the major oil companies are loading more "pass through" charges on to the Government prices for jet fuel and other refined petroleum products as opposed to prices charged other customers for these products. I would also like to request that this investigation be expedited and that a report of your findings be sent to this Subcommittee by June 15, 1975.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Subcommittee Chief Counsel Howard J. Feldman.

Sincerely,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman.

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1975.

HON. EDWARD H. LEVI,  
The Attorney General.

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: A recent staff study issued by this Subcommittee on the procurement of petroleum products by the military concludes that military buyers have overpaid for their oil purchases.

The question of petroleum product pricing is indeed a complex one and, accordingly, I have written to the Federal Energy Administration requesting that they undertake an examination to determine whether prices charged the military by the oil companies were legal under the law and implementing regulations. Specifically, I have asked FEA to determine whether or not the major oil companies have disproportionately passed through to military higher costs for crude oil and other charges. If such costs were passed on to government purchases but not in accordance with the law, or regulations interpreting the law, I believe that the United States Government should seek to recoup these excess charges. To fully pursue this matter, I would like the Department of Justice to cooperate with the Federal Energy Administration, using all available resources to recover the taxpayers' monies.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact Subcommittee Chief Counsel Howard J. Feldman, who will be pleased to render any assistance.

Sincerely,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman.

**EXHIBIT 2**

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Department of Defense, through the Defense Fuel Supply Center of the Defense Supply Agency will purchase in fiscal year 1975 approximately \$3.5 billion in petroleum products to service United States military forces throughout the world.

There are two ways to procure these

products. One is by advertised competitive bids. The other is by negotiated contracts.

By its very nature, the advertised bid method would generate competition and hopefully enable the government to obtain products at the most favorable price. Accordingly, ordinarily little or no cost or other data supporting the price of the winner of the competitive bid would be necessary.

On the other hand, negotiated contracts are the result of a give and take process between the government's contracting officer and the potential contractor. As such the contracting officer must be able to obtain backup data for the contractor's price—generally called cost or pricing data—in order to satisfy himself of the reasonableness of the price charged. Such requirements for supporting data are codified in the so-called "Truth in Negotiations Act" and in the Armed Services Procurement Regulations. Waivers of such requirements are to be made only in exceptional cases.

As of January 1, 1973, all bulk purchases of petroleum products by the Defense Fuel Supply Center were made by advertised invitations for bid and by public awards. However, in May of 1973, procurement moved to a negotiated basis. After the Arab embargo of October 1973 and the passage of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act in January 1974 these negotiated contracts were mandated.

Despite having procured products on a negotiated basis since May of 1973, DFSC did not request cost or pricing data from the oil companies until September, 1974. The oil companies refused to supply the data and an impasse resulted in December.

With the year drawing to a close and contracts running out, the controversy between the Department of Defense and the oil companies had reached the point that there arose the possibility that some petroleum supplies to the military might be interrupted. At this point the Subcommittee took an active role in assuring uninterrupted supplies as well as seeking an accommodation between the Department of Defense and the oil companies.

In the course of its activities Subcommittee staff began to make an intensive review of the petroleum procurement policies of the military. The following are the staff's findings and recommendations:

#### FINDINGS

1. The Defense Fuel Supply Center, prior to 1973, had established a policy of buying petroleum products and particularly jet fuel for military aircraft on a short-term basis by advertised bids. This was done to obtain the lowest possible prices. This policy contained inherent risks if short supplies and rising prices were encountered. The DFSC failed to recognize in 1973 that a market change in this direction was imminent and DFSC failed to plan or provide for such a contingency.

2. DFSC purchasing personnel were accustomed to handling advertised bids and had little training and experience in direct negotiations with suppliers. They were unprepared to negotiate with suppliers and thus obtain the lowest possible price for the government. Review of DFSC contract files by the Defense Supply Agency, the General Accounting Office and by the Subcommittee staff all disclosed a failure of DFSC personnel to document their price negotiations with suppliers as well as a failure to show how they determined price reasonableness. These conditions had been noted by the Defense Supply Agency in audits conducted in 1974 and before, and they continued throughout 1974. A General Accounting Office survey also found that in all

contracts reviewed for the November-December period of 1973 the contracting officer had accepted the first price offered by the petroleum supplier with no apparent evidence of any real negotiations.

3. Audits by Defense Supply Agency had disclosed a long-standing deficiency in DFSC's operations in its failure to have available qualified personnel to perform analyses of cost and pricing data and market data for use in determining price reasonableness. This deficiency existed long before 1973 and continued into 1975.

4. Prior to the fall of 1974, DFSC had continually failed to require potential contractors to supply cost or pricing data under the Truth in Negotiations Act and the Armed Services Procurement Regulations and had consistently permitted contractors to avoid supplying such data by obtaining waivers for them even though the Act calls for such waivers only in "exceptional cases."

5. Prior to the fall of 1974, DFSC had erroneously determined fair and reasonable prices to a large extent from trade publications rather than requiring potential contractors to submit backup data as required by law. Audits of DFSC by the Defense Supply Agency had repeatedly criticized DFSC for their failure to get proper data directly from the supplier and for reliance on trade publications data. Trade publications data in many cases does not represent real transactions but only bid and asked prices. DFSC persisted in using trade publication data to justify prices in July 1974 even though it was specifically instructed by DSA earlier in 1974 that this procedure was not proper.

6. In 1974, the procurement of petroleum products by DFSC was governed by regulations and allocations of the Federal Energy Administration, but the personnel of DFSC failed to acquaint themselves with the regulations applicable to the purchases they were making.

7. DFSC did not attempt to obtain in 1974 specific information from either oil companies or from the domestic airlines as to quantities and prices of jet fuel sold by major oil companies to the airlines to compare with the prices the major oil companies were charging the Government. DFSC proceeded in July 1974 to award contracts based on trade publications without data from suppliers despite DSA's recommendations to the contrary.

8. The DFSC was aware as early as April 1974 that there was a possibility that the major oil companies might be loading a disproportionately heavy amount of "pass through" costs on to Government contracts. There was some communication between the Defense Department and FEA on this matter, but it was not properly resolved. Both FEA and the Defense Department have been negligent in not resolving this matter which was the key to how prices to the government were being calculated. It was not until March 1975, after the Subcommittee had expressed its interest, that FEA issued instructions to its field auditors to begin an investigation of how "pass through" costs were allocated to military jet fuel.

9. The DFSC failed in 1974 to press for and obtain data which the oil companies had supplied to FEA on crude oil costs. This data would have been useful to DFSC purchasing personnel in making a determination as to the reasonableness of prices offered by oil companies.

10. In the fall of 1974, when DFSC belatedly began to press for data from the oil companies which was required by law and was essential to determine the reasonable price of petroleum products, the oil companies refused to supply such data and placed the military in the position of either acceding to their demands or facing the threat of having

oil supplies interrupted, especially to strategic overseas locations.

11. By asking for a blanket waiver enabling all companies to be relieved of supplying cost or pricing data for all contracts for the last six months of 1974 because it was too late and the companies would not cooperate, DFSC was negligent in performing its responsibilities and ignored the statutory mandate to grant waivers only in "exceptional cases" since it had been aware of this requirement for some time and had failed to timely request the companies to comply with the provision.

12. The failure of DFSC to provide protection in advance of heavy price increases; the failure of DFSC to attempt to inform itself as to comparable prices of jet fuel purchases by airlines; the failure of both FEA and DFSC to press vigorously for a determination as to whether DFSC's prices contained an excessive amount of "pass through" charges; and the general failure to obtain supporting data to determine the reasonableness of prices charged the government has cost the government millions of dollars in its purchases of jet fuel.

13. Information furnished to the Subcommittee indicates that substantial reductions in prices of jet fuel were received by DFSC from the major oil companies in January 1974. No specific reasons for this reduction were advanced. The controversy over the submission of cost and pricing data and the continuing interest of the Subcommittee may have had some effect on the negotiations which resulted in these reductions. DFSC informed the Subcommittee that after the Subcommittee expressed its interest, previous offers made by suppliers were reduced by \$32 million.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The audits by DSA, GAO and by the Subcommittee staff disclosed the continuing existence of long-standing deficiencies in procurement practices such as failure to forecast and plan for significant market changes; failure to have qualified personnel trained in negotiation techniques and for cost, pricing and market data analysis; failure to properly document contract negotiations; and failure to obtain and report proper data to document the reasonableness of prices accepted which have cost the government millions of dollars. Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. GAO conduct a thorough examination into the procurement practices at the Defense Fuel Supply Center to determine what is being done to eliminate these long-standing deficiencies and improve procurement procedures.

2. The Federal Energy Administration make a full and complete investigation into whether the major oil companies were and are presently charging disproportionate amounts of "pass through" charges to government contracts.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

S. 319

At the request of Mr. TALMADGE, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 319, a bill to provide a natural gas priority for fertilizer and farm chemical producers.

S. 872

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the Senators from Michigan (Mr. PHILIP A. HART and Mr. GRIFFIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 872, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide that certain State conservation publica-



tions shall qualify for second-class mail rates.

S. 1219

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1219, the child care deduction legislation.

S. 1220

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1220, a bill to amend the Social Security Act.

S. 1502

At the request of Mr. RIBICOFF, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1502, the unemployment loan extension bill.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 65

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HASKELL), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLINGS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 65, to authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Women in 1976.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29

At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 29, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the annexation of the Baltic nations.

#### AMENDMENT SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MONTANA—S. 252

##### AMENDMENT NO. 382

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, in the past Senator MANSFIELD and I have jointly introduced a private bill to quiet title on some Montana land in the name of August Sobotka and Joseph J. Tomalino. This year my distinguished colleague, Senator MANSFIELD, introduced a bill for this purpose, but the description of the land is incorrect. I concur in urging prompt action on this legislation and submit an amendment to S. 252 to correct the description.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Monday, May 5, 1975, at 10:00 a.m., in room 2228 Dirksen Senate Office Building, on the following nomination:

William H. Stafford, Jr., of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Florida, vice David L. Middlebrooks, Jr., resigned.

Any persons desiring to offer testimony in regard to this nomination, shall, not later than 24 hours prior to such hearing, file in writing with the committee a

request to be heard and a statement of their proposed testimony.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN); the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA) and myself as chairman.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will hold a hearing on Wednesday, April 30, 1975, commencing at 2 p.m., in room 301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Senate Resolutions 60 and 110, introduced by Senator MIKE GRAVEL, and others, and relating to additional personal staff for Members of the Senate to assist them with their committee responsibilities. Any Member wishing to testify should contact William M. Cochrane, staff director, on extension 4-0275.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING ON FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Senate Committee on Aging will conduct a hearing on "Future Directions in Social Security" on May 1, at 9:30 a.m., in room 6226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The hearing will focus on the operations of the supplemental security income.

Senator KENNEDY, who is keenly interested in the effective administration of the SSI program, will preside.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARING

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Government Operations Committee will hold hearings in Wilmington, Del., on May 5. The hearings, third in a series on the State and local effects of proposals to reduce energy consumption and increase energy resources, will begin at 9:30 a.m. The subcommittee has scheduled a full agenda of witnesses including the Governor of Delaware and numerous other officials. The hearings will be especially timely and helpful to the Congress in soliciting views on the local effects of various national energy policy proposals.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I want to bring to the attention of the Senate and the public that the hearing scheduled on April 30 to consider the nomination of Stanley K. Hathaway to be Secretary of the Interior will begin at 9:30 a.m. instead of 10 a.m. as originally scheduled.

Also, in accordance with the rules of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I wish to advise my colleagues and the public that the following hearings have been scheduled before the committee for the next 2 weeks:

April 29: Full committee and national

fuels and energy policy study, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. Title III, re power-plant siting, of S. 984, Land Resource Planning Assistance Act, and S. 619, Energy Facilities Planning and Development Act.

April 29: House-Senate conference, 2 p.m., Room S221, Capitol, H.R. 25, surface mining legislation.

April 30: Full committee, 9:30 a.m., room 3110, hearing. Nomination of Stanley K. Hathaway to be Secretary of Interior.

May 1: Indian Affairs Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. Information hearing re Indian housing.

May 2: Environment and Land Resources Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. S. 984, Land Resources Planning Assistance Act, and S. 619, Energy facilities Planning and Development Act.

May 5: Energy Research and Water Resources Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. Information hearing on automotive research and development.

May 5: Senate Interior Committee and Public Works Committee, 10 a.m., room 4200, joint hearing. H.R. 3787 and H.R. 3130, re court decision relating to highway construction and environmental impact statement matter.

May 6: Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. S. 391, to amend Federal Coal Leasing Act of 1920.

May 6: Full committee, 2 p.m., room 3110, hearing. Nomination of Philip C. White to be an Assistant Administrator of Energy Research and Development.

May 7 and 8: Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. S. 391, to amend Federal Coal Leasing Act of 1920.

May 9: Indian Affairs Subcommittee, 9:30 a.m., room 3110, hearing. S. 1327, submarginal lands bill.

May 9: Environment and Land Resources, 10 a.m., room undetermined, hearing. S. 393, Montana Wilderness study area bill.

May 12: Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, 10 a.m., room 3110, hearing. S. 82, to repeal certain provisions of the act for the establishment of Assateague Island National Seashore; S. 98, to establish the Klondike Gold Rush Park; S. 150, to construct an Indian Art and Cultural Center; S. 313, to authorize exchange of lands at Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and S. 466, to establish Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### HANDGUN REGULATIONS

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. President, the ever-rising crime rate in our urban areas has resulted in renewed demands that we pass strict legislation designed to control the availability of handguns. These demands are, of course, understandable because the connection between handguns and violence is graphic and direct.

I cannot, however, accept the argument that the solution is as simple as some would have us believe. I presented my own views on the subject in testimony submitted last week to the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. I ask unanimous consent that my testimony be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY BY SENATOR JAMES L. BUCKLEY

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to express my views on the issue of gun control. I share the alarm of all Americans over the increasing rate of crime in our country. Each day news reports bring additional justification for the public's fear of walking the streets at night and, in some communities, of being alone at home during the day. Parents wonder if their children are safe playing in neighborhood parks and recreational centers. All too often, the answer is that they are not.

Congress is again faced with the responsibility of responding to the public's concern for personal protection and security. In doing so, however, the Congress should be careful not to restrict unduly the liberties of all Americans in halting the crimes committed by a small minority among us. Instead, the attention of the Congress, and specifically to this committee, should focus upon the innocent, the helpless, the aged and the weak. The time is long overdue for the legislators to react strongly to their constituents against those who, by endangering the well-being of individuals, endanger as well the very fabric of our free society.

The American people have been outraged by the way terrorist groups around the world have acted as if they are immune to governmental reprisals against their barbarism. But the same attitude of immunity prevails among street criminals in our own land. They know that, if they are apprehended for their crimes, there is a strong chance that a lenient court will treat them as the unfortunate victims of their environment, rather than as perpetrators of deliberate evil. In other words, we have minimized the risks involved in committing a crime. Like most New Yorkers, I believe that our emphasis must now be upon the punishment of criminal conduct, rather than the prohibition of the possession of firearms.

Some latter-day authorities on the Constitution claim that the Second Amendment to that neglected document refers only to the right of an organized militia, rather than private individuals, to bear arms. That is not my view, and I am glad to say it was not the view of those who framed that amendment. At the time of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, this country's statesmen were concerned with the need to protect citizens from government itself, and the passage of almost two centuries has not negated the validity of this concern. The fact that Article I, Section 8, clause 16 of the Constitution grants Congress the power to organize, arm, and discipline the militia clearly indicates a quite different intention for the Second Amendment. Moreover, several of the state constitutions, newly drafted during the period of the early Republic, specifically mentioned the right of the individual to own arms. If the framers of the Constitution truly wished to protect citizens from the potential tyranny of any strong, centralized government, they could not also have intended to disarm citizens, who would then have been helpless to resist the very kind of usurpations which the Founding Fathers hated and feared.

I hate to think of the present-day consequences of the disarmament of the American people. Gordon M. Johnson, Chief of Police in Minneapolis, in an article in the Manchester Union Leader, January 3, 1974, declared:

"Police forces were never designed to provide general personal security; that reliance has of necessity rested with the people. Who provides protection before the squad car arrives?"

In an interview with a Human Events reporter, published March 22, 1975, the former Chief of Police for Los Angeles, Edward M. Davis remarked:

"If we didn't have a pro gun lobby, we would be completely disarmed by now. Frankly, I'm not going to give up my guns until government can assure me that I will be protected from the blood thirsty killers turned loose by the courts. Any individual who wants my guns will have to come and get them the hard way."

I am sure that millions of Americans share the sentiments of former police chief Davis. Can our government provide for adequate protection of all its citizenry without taking on many of the characteristics of a police state? I think not. We will not control the criminal use of guns by disarming the law-abiding.

Mr. Chairman, this country will never achieve justice and domestic order until the penalty for criminal conduct becomes commensurate with the evil it has caused. I have long advocated mandatory penalties for any felon who commits a crime while in possession of a firearm. I am a co-sponsor of Senator Domenici's bill, S. 216, which would do just that. It mandates imprisonment of not less than 1 year and not more than 10 years for a first offense, and not less than 2 years nor more than 25 for a second offense with a gun. In addition, probation would not be permitted. It therefore provides the kind of assured penalty that will discourage criminals from carrying guns under circumstances when they may be tempted to use them. Moreover, the penalties here stated could not run concurrently with any other sentence. It is my firm belief that only legislation such as that which Senator Domenici has proposed can really come to grips with the criminal use of guns that has made America a nation of fearful victims.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself specifically to proposals recently made by the Attorney General regarding the Federal regulation of handguns. While I share Mr. Levi's concern for the crime rate and for the apparent inability of Federal law enforcement efforts to reduce it significantly, I find his proposals to be faulty in their conception, erroneous in their assumptions, and unworkable in their application.

As I understand Mr. Levi's plan, it provides for virtually gun-free zones in various metropolitan areas of the country, depending upon their level of population, their crime rate, and the rate of increase in their crime rate. A certain formula, as yet to be worked out, would automatically trigger the provisions of the law, making them applicable to an area when its crime rate hit a certain level. Thereafter, the possession and sale of firearms and ammunition would be severely limited. In fact, they would be almost impossible to obtain.

The plan is shot through with loopholes. In the first place, it is at best misleading to think that the Attorney General's proposals would apply only to large cities. When suburbanities, and even the residents of rural counties on the far fringes of large cities, discover that the Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget have included their communities in the definition of "metropolitan areas," they will also find

themselves brought under Mr. Levi's proposals.

Moreover, although the plan professes to safeguard the interests of sportsmen and members of gun clubs—by allowing them the right to fire their weapons at properly licensed gun ranges—it also would require them to store their weapons at properly licensed arsenals. We can imagine the scenario. Law-abiding citizens, having registered their guns, must leave them at their gun club's vault, if that vault passes federal inspection and meets federal standards. Then, when criminals raid the vault and add those guns to their private stockpiles, the Department of Justice would presumably investigate the gun club to see if the theft was due to their negligence or oversight. This is not meant to be a humorous matter; it is all too likely to actually happen.

The fatal flaw in the Attorney General's plan, as the Washington Post pointed out in a recent editorial, is that it cannot prevent gun-running between those areas covered by the plan and those in which the possession of firearms would still be left to state jurisdiction. In short, the plan would not work, could not work, unless it were eventually extended to the entire country; and even then it is hard to believe that anything short of repeated house-to-house searches would flush out even a fraction of the millions of handguns now in private hands.

Let us face the facts, Mr. Chairman. Let no one be deluded on this point. The Attorney General's nicely crafted proposals not only would not deprive criminals of their guns, but before this decade is out, it would mean the end of legal private ownership of handguns in America, at least on the part of those law-abiding citizens whose right to bear arms should not be impaired.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I repeat again what should not need repetition: the American people are frightened for their safety and security. Because our criminal justice system seems not to be protecting them, they are purchasing firearms for their own defense. Who can blame them? They are convinced, and rightly so, that their government is not taking adequate measures to bring criminals to justice. They have therefore realized that they must themselves guarantee their own safety. It is a lamentable state of affairs, but denying those facts will not change them.

#### THE NATO ALLIANCE

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, in the wake of recent unhappy events in Southeast Asia, there is an understandable tendency to review our worldwide situation and our overseas military commitments.

I refer particularly to the value of our NATO alliance. This has been the most important and the most successful treaty in our post-World War II history. Despite stresses and strains, it has proved to be a highly successful post-World War II policy both for us and our European allies. It has worked, and worked well, in deterring Communist expansionism in this key area of the world.

I want to say to my colleagues, and to the American people as well, that we should not let the adverse developments in Southeast Asia disturb and affect us to the point that our confidence in NATO is undermined. Even though a review of our commitments is always in order, we cannot draw back and try to go it alone.



The key point is that, in the face of the strength of Russian arms, the military alliance between the United States and Western Europe is just as necessary for our mutual security as it ever was. The fact is that militarily, we need our NATO allies and they need us. Bitterness over our role in South Vietnam and Cambodia is no justification for scuttling or jeopardizing the most successful alliance we formed at the end of World War II.

Some headway has been made in readjusting our military forces in Western Europe. Some U.S. expenditures have been saved. We have carried more than our part of the load at times and must insist that our allies there continue to increase their contribution. The Mutual Reduction of Armaments Conference shows more promise and I believe there is a real chance for sound accomplishments this time. All chances for achievements there would be lost if we make unilateral reductions, or wavered in any way.

Mr. President, the need for NATO was the prime reason why I felt that, on the Cyprus question, we should not tie the President's hands but should give him ample room to negotiate with Greece and Turkey, both members of NATO. If the differences between them cannot be worked out, then the southeastern flank of NATO could come apart at the seams and the whole NATO structure could be put in jeopardy.

I say again, Mr. President, that NATO has been an outstanding military and diplomatic success story for more than a quarter of a century despite some rough going along the way. Let us not let public disillusionment with respect to other events in which we were involved cause us to take any actions which will undermine or destroy it.

To the contrary all Members must keep it alert and vigorous.

#### WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, it was recently my pleasure to be interviewed at length by correspondent Paul Duke on "Washington Straight Talk," a production of the National Public Affairs Center for Television. I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of that interview be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the transcript of the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK

ANNOUNCER. Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, a key member of the Senate Foreign Relations and Interior Committees, and Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence activities. Tonight . . . on Washington Straight Talk . . . Senator Frank Church is interviewed by NPACT Correspondent, Paul Duke.

PAUL DUKE. Senator Church, with President Thieu stepping down in South Viet Nam, do you think this means peace is coming at last to South Viet Nam?

Senator FRANK CHURCH. It means the war is finished. The cause is lost. It probably means that with the final evacuation of the Americans, the Vietnamese will now take charge of their own affairs and that some

terms of surrender will be worked out and Saigon will be spared destruction.

DUKE. You mean that we will now have a negotiated settlement?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, you can call it that, but if this is straight talk, I'd call it surrender. However, the terms of the surrender might very well make some provision for the safe passage of those Vietnamese who feel endangered and who may wish to leave. That happened, you remember, after the French surrender following Dien Bien Phu—those that had sided with the French were given 90 days to leave North Viet Nam; now perhaps those South Vietnamese who sided with the United States could be given a safe passage.

I hope that happens because that's the only way that it's possible to accommodate the numbers that President Ford has talked about. He has spoken of as many as 175- or 200-thousand endangered Vietnamese who they wished to leave.

Obviously there's no way that we can extricate that number. We can't set up a rescue mission. All the talk about using the military forces for this purpose is clearly unrealistic. If they come out, they'll come out on the basis of an agreement that's reached with the North Vietnamese.

DUKE. You said the other day that you don't think any American troops should be used to help rescue the South Vietnamese who have worked with us for so long. Don't we have a moral obligation to exert every kind of means possible to help those people get out?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, but I want possible means, means possible, possible means. Why talk about the use of American troops to rescue 175-thousand people—that would mean establishing a perimeter, opening a new theater of war, thousands of more casualties, prisoners of war, all the rest.

It would mean a Dunkirk-like evacuation, and it would take a very large American army and a brand new war. Now no one is for that, not even President Ford, so let's not talk about that. Let's talk about possible means. And as I say, the possible means for bringing out these people is an agreement reached now with the victors, which would permit their withdrawal.

It did happen after the French withdrawal, and it's possible that now with Thieu's resignation, that such an arrangement can be worked out again.

DUKE. Well, are you suggesting that, given the circumstances as they now exist, with President Thieu gone, that this government should stop talking about additional military aid to try to save Saigon and should put all the emphases on trying to work out some arrangement with the Communists to prevent Saigon from being taken by military force, and to permit the evacuation of as many South Vietnamese as possible. Is that what you're really saying our policy should be from now on?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, that's what I'm saying—let's stop the old shell game, and everyone else knows, why don't we finally level with the American people and stop talking about stabilizing the military situation or another dose of military aid, three-quarters of a billion dollars, it's past time for such posture.

DUKE. Well now Senator, some Democrats are even going further and are suggesting that perhaps we should hold out a hand to the North Vietnamese, proposing to give economic aid to them to help to rebuild the entire country of Viet Nam. How do you feel about that?

Senator CHURCH. I just don't think that's realistic either. I wouldn't jump that far in the other direction. I'd rather doubt that the North Vietnamese want us around any more.

I really think they want us out of their country.

They've fought now for ten years to reunite the two halves of Viet Nam. Clearly they have had the support of the greater part of the Vietnamese people. They have been able to instill in them the kind of fighting spirit that in the end prevailed. This has been a long civil war, however differently we wished to describe it, or however differently we conceived it. It has, in fact, from the beginning been a civil war between the Vietnamese people, and it's has been won by the North. Not surprisingly, because after all Ho Chi Minh was the George Washington of Viet Nam. He was the architect of national independence, the leader of the struggle against the French, and his forces were more closely identified in the eyes of the Vietnamese people with this indigenous struggle for independence than the faction that we chose to support.

And so the cause has been lost, and the sooner that we recognize this and begin to draw the right lessons from Viet Nam, the better. I'm afraid that a lot of wrong lessons are being drawn. And we must not go through this terrible ordeal with all of the sacrifice that's been entailed, and then fail to learn the lessons.

DUKE. Well, learn the lessons or not, Vice President Rockefeller was suggesting last week that what has happened has the makings of a political issue. Are we now going to be in for a political bloodbath of re-criminations here at home?

Senator CHURCH. Oh, it's possible. I hope not. And I rather suspect that it won't happen, because I think that the American people have followed this war long enough and are sufficiently well aware of what has happened out there, not to be taken in by that kind of a divisive political bloodletting in this country.

There's a natural tendency of course, to always point the fingers. Politicians are good at that. President Thieu this morning when he resigned pointed the finger of blame at Henry Kissinger and said if hadn't have been for the peace deal that Nixon and Kissinger worked out, none of this would have happened.

Henry Kissinger is pointing the finger of blame at the Democratic Congress, saying that it's failure to grant the eleventh hour requests of the President is the cause.

The President himself doesn't know quite who to blame. He seems to be ambivalent. But actually, you know, we ought to avoid this. The country can't stand another period of recrimination over this war. The Ford administration is not to blame for the fall of South Viet Nam. The Congress is not to blame. The American people are not to blame. No time in history has one country done more for another than we've done for South Viet Nam during the past ten years.

DUKE. Well, who is to blame? Somebody must be to blame?

Senator CHURCH. What's to blame was the mistake in the policy. It's been a flaw from the beginning. The notion that the United States as a Western power could intervene successfully and control the politics of an Asian country—that's the basic mistake in this understanding of the historical tides that have dominated Asia since the end of the Second World War.

Asia is for the Asians. And just as the European countries have had to give up their effort to control Asian affairs, so the United States is going to have to give up its efforts. That's the chief lesson to be learned from Viet Nam. Asia is for the Asians, and it's no longer possible for us to control the politics of that part of the world.

DUKE. As you know Senator, we're now having something of a great debate building up

in this country about the course of our foreign policy in the future. What kind of foreign policy do you think we must now rebuild in the wake of the Viet Nam disaster?

Senator CHURCH. Well I think that we have to learn that there are very definite limits to what we can do in the world in having our way. And it's very healthy that we should learn this before we bankrupt ourselves completely in a series of Viet Nams.

There's no reason, for example, why the United States must maintain a military presence on the Asian mainland.

DUKE. Now let me ask you on that point—when you refer to the Asian mainland, do you include Korea, do you include Taiwan, do you include Japan?

Senator CHURCH. No, I refer to the mainland itself. I have been arguing for the past twelve, fifteen years, nearly from the time when I first came to the Senate, that the American line of defense in the Pacific ought to be the Pacific itself, because our military strength consists primarily of naval and aerial strength. We can't match the Asians in foot soldiers.

And therefore, it would make sense to draw a line that is comparable to the kind of military strength we possess. Now the Pacific Ocean is the largest moat that God has placed on this earth. It's 8,000 miles wide. It certainly ought to be sufficient for purposes of American security.

But to insist that move beyond the Pacific, and actually establish military beachheads on the Asian mainland in places like Korea, in places like Thailand, and of course Southeast Asia, is not only enormously costly as we have discovered, but it is self-defeating.

And furthermore, there's no reason why the United States must possess these military beachheads in Asia. Asia is quite different from Europe. If we were entirely out, if we withdrew our remaining forces from the mainland of Asia, a natural equilibrium of power would develop between the Chinese, the Russians, the Indians, the Indonesians, the Japanese, that equilibrium of power can exist in Asia without the necessity of maintaining our military forces on the mainland.

DUKE. Let me ask you more specifically, would you go as far as Senator Mansfield, the Democratic leader in the Senate, who says that we should withdraw our forces from Korea, from Taiwan, that we should, instead of being a three-ocean Navy, be a two-ocean Navy now, getting out of the Mediterranean almost in effect, and also substantially reduce our military force in Europe, which would be a rather sizable pull-back of American power.

Senator CHURCH. I would say we should start on the Asian mainland. I quite agree, as I've already indicated, that we should withdraw our forces from the mainland. That would include Korea, and it would include Thailand.

Secondly, I would not insist on trying to convert the Indian Ocean into an American lake. It never has been that, and doesn't have to become that.

With respect to the Mediterranean and Europe, I would go very cautiously because Europe is more closely connected with America's security and economic well-being than these other places we've discussed. I do think, however, that we should not remain wedded to the notion that a fixed number of troops must remain on station in Europe. We've been much too inflexible in that regard. However, a general pull-back from Europe and the Mediterranean I would not endorse.

DUKE. Well, Senator, isn't all of this discussion and talk here at home bound to have repercussions abroad. For example, last week we had a West German leader who said he was not at all certain that if West Berlin

were attacked that America would come to its defense.

And Henry Kissinger, taking note of the fact that Congress has been increasingly aggressive in its assertion on foreign policy, said only last week as well, and I would like to quote what he said, he said, "Congress has taken actions which have paralyzed our policies in the Middle East, weakened our hand in dealing with Russia, and inhibited our dialog in this hemisphere."

Now are you at all concerned that Congress, feeling its foreign policy oats, may be going too far?

Senator CHURCH. Well, I think that Mr. Kissinger has gone too far in his indictment. It's extravagant, emotional, and it's not really accurate. What is he referring to?

Let's look at his various... let's break that down for a minute. Would you go over it...

DUKE. Yes, he says that "Congress has paralyzed our policies in the Middle East" for one.

Senator CHURCH. Well now, he must have reference there to Cyprus since the Congress has interfered in no way with respect to his effort to negotiate between the Israelis and the Arabs.

If he has reference to Cyprus, he's talking about a Congressional ban against further military aid to Turkey. Now there was a good reason for that ban. Turkey violated its solemn pledges with the United States and used our weapons that we had supplied Turkey to invade Cyprus, another ally of the United States, the Greeks. And so Congress said we'll give no further arms until a peaceful settlement is achieved in Cyprus. That's not entirely unreasonable.

How does the Secretary want to achieve that peace? Well, if you listen to him and the President, you'll find they want to buy the peace; they want to pay the Turks on the one hand, and the Greeks on the other hand, to settle the Cyprus affair.

Now that may be policy by grand design, but it's known as a "pay-off" in less stately terms. And there's a strong suspicion in the Congress that the United States ought not to pay both these countries to settle the Cyprus dispute.

Now, the next indictment...

DUKE. He said that "you've weakened the Administration's hand in dealing with Russia."

Senator CHURCH. Well, how have we weakened the Administration's hand there? We have put one restriction, that is to say, no more than 400 million dollars of American credit to help in the economic development of the Soviet Union without coming back to Congress and getting Congressional consent.

Now I don't think that's so unreasonable, particularly when you consider that they're thinking about underwriting the development of a seven billion dollar project to develop natural gas in the Soviet Union, under arrangements that would be very risky from the American point of view.

So here again, Congress, I think, has simply put a prudent restriction on the use of money in the Soviet Union and asks the Administration to come back and make a case if it wants more. I don't think that's unreasonable.

DUKE. Do you think that Kissinger has outlived his usefulness?

Senator CHURCH. I think that Kissinger is a very skillful negotiator and a very able man. I think that we put too much emphasis, however, upon the man that holds the position and too little emphasis upon the policy.

Now it wouldn't make any difference at all if Kissinger were dismissed tomorrow if the man who replaced him was an adherent of and an advocate of the same policy. And remember, the last half dozen American pres-

idents have all been serviced by the same fraternity of foreign policy advisors. Now unless you get a man that's going to change the policy, it doesn't much matter whether Kissinger leaves or stays.

DUKE. But do you think he should go? Do you think that at this point in time...

Senator CHURCH. ... Not if he's going to be replaced with another Kissinger. What difference does it make? You see, that's my whole point. We ought to be talking about changes in American foreign policy, and not about the people...

DUKE. Well then if we change the...

Senator CHURCH. ... who hold the positions, as long as the policy remains the same.

DUKE. But if we do change the foreign policy, then obviously you feel Kissinger must go.

Senator CHURCH. Yes.

DUKE. He couldn't administer the new foreign policy.

Senator CHURCH. That is true, and I think the policy should change.

DUKE. So you think Kissinger should go?

Senator CHURCH. If he's replaced by someone who will change the policy. You've got to look at both sides of this coin.

DUKE. Senator, the other hat you're wearing these days is that of being Chairman of the Senate's new special investigation of the CIA. On the basis of what you now know, has there been a widespread pattern of abuse of authority by the CIA?

Senator CHURCH. There has been abuse, how widespread it's been we haven't yet had a chance to determine; we're just at the early stages of the investigation. But clearly, there have been violations of the law, not only respecting the CIA but the FBI as well.

We expect to look thoroughly into the whole intelligence community, and I'll have a better idea as to how widespread these transgressions have been by the time we finish our investigation.

DUKE. But you don't know how widespread they are at this point?

Senator CHURCH. Not yet.

DUKE. We've been told that the CIA planned and carried out political assassinations. Is that a legitimate activity of the CIA?

Senator CHURCH. First of all, we don't have evidence that such assassinations were carried out, and we don't know yet whether they were really planned in any formal way. We'll be looking into that question.

As to whether it's a legitimate activity, of course it's not a legitimate activity. No agency of the Federal Government can be licensed to commit murder. And it doesn't matter whether or not they act under the President's orders; the President of the United States is not a glorified godfather. And we can't permit murder to be an instrument of our national policy in times of peace.

DUKE. We keep having recurring reports that the CIA in some fashion was involved in the assassination of John Kennedy in Dallas in 1963. Is this one of the things you're going to seriously look at?

Senator CHURCH. We'll look at it very seriously if we find any evidence that in any way substantiates that charge. I'd have to answer the question that way.

DUKE. But at this point you just don't know how much you'll get into it then, unless you get evidence, is that what you're saying?

Senator CHURCH. Of course, that's what I'm saying. If we have no evidence to pursue, naturally we're not going to be able to develop that as a focal point of our investigation. We will go where the evidence leads.

DUKE. Senator, we know by the CIA's own admission, that they have destroyed innumerable documents and papers which could



be very important to your investigation. How can you possibly get to the bottom of all the things the CIA has done, knowing that they have destroyed potentially important material?

Senator CHURCH. Well, we'll do the best we can. We have the right to interrogate CIA employees, both past and present, we'll go to such sources, basic sources of the information as we can find, we'll try to piece together what has happened as thoroughly as time permits, and do everything we can to find out what the truth may be of the charges that have been leveled against this agency.

DUKE. But it does mean, doesn't it, that you may not necessarily get to the truth about the CIA?

Senator CHURCH. It is possible. I can't guarantee it. I can only guarantee that we'll do the best job we can with the evidence that is available.

DUKE. As you know, there's another commission that was set up by President Ford, investigating the CIA, headed by Mr. Rockefeller. And some people, some critics have suggested that this group was set up primarily to protect the CIA and in the process it may suppress certain material which could be used by your investigators. Are they co-operating with you? Do you share that fear?

Senator CHURCH. Well, first of all I think that the Rockefeller Commission will have to be judged on its findings and its general performance, and I think that it's going to wrap up its investigation by the end of May. And then the public can reach its own judgment.

However, we will be seeing—when I say we, I mean Sen. Tower and I—we will be visiting with Vice President Rockefeller very soon, and we're going to ask him to supply all of the evidence and the testimony, the transcripts, everything that has been accumulated by his commission, so that we may have the benefit of all of that in connection with our own investigation.

DUKE. One of the members of your committee, Republican Senator Howard Baker, said the other day that you can't possibly do a thorough job unless Richard Nixon testifies. Are you going to call him as a witness?

Senator CHURCH. Well, the committee hasn't yet decided what the focal points of the investigation will be. It's such a large mandate that we're going to have to narrow down on certain focal points. If one of those relates to subject matter that would require President Nixon as a witness, I would have no hesitation in recommending to the committee that he be called.

DUKE. Senator, you said some time ago, that in a free society, intelligence activities must be carried out according to strict rules, very high standards. But isn't it unrealistic to expect that this can occur? Isn't spying really a dirty business by its very nature, which can't be carried out by gentlemanly rules?

Senator CHURCH. Well, let's be clear about what we're talking about. When the CIA was set up it was set up to spy on countries that might become enemies of the United States, that is to say its spying was to be done abroad, not at home. And it is a dirty game, and that's why special precautions were taken at the time to see to it that the dirty game was not turned by such an agency upon the American people, and that the CIA did not become another Gestapo or KGB. That is terribly important if we're going to keep a free society.

And one of our particular interests in this investigation is to look at the ways that the CIA might have disregarded this prohibition in the law and turned its spying inward on the American people.

After all, what is it set up for in the first place, save to protect a free society from its enemies abroad. And we must be very careful that such an agency does not become a secret police and become a menace to the very freedom it's supposed to be protecting.

DUKE. You headed the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee which investigated the oil situation a few months ago. The Democrats in Congress still seem to be floundering on developing some kind of oil policy. Your subcommittee recommended a 15% cut in oil consumption and turning to gas rationing if necessary. Do you still stand by that?

Senator CHURCH. Yes, I stand by it. I think that we have to reduce our imports of foreign oil, not only because of the expense that's involved, which is one of the reasons for our serious inflation that persists despite high unemployment, but also to reduce our dependence upon uncertain foreign sources. After the Arab embargo we've been forewarned of the need to become more independent in our fuel supplies.

So I do stand by that. I think that we should reduce our imports as we effect savings in this country as we shift from oil to other sources of fuel and as we manage to conserve gasoline. And I think that's the key—it's the automobile and the need to emphasize more efficient automobiles in the future.

But as we reduce our consumption, then I think we should translate that reduction into quotas that will reduce our importation of foreign oil.

DUKE. Senator, as a rising Democratic voice in Congress, are you going to run for President?

Senator CHURCH. I've put off any decision on that score until after this investigation that I head up is completed because I just can't mix any possible involvement in presidential politics with . . .

DUKE. Well, that sounds like you are planning to run.

Senator CHURCH. I don't know where this investigation will bring me out—it's been called a Kamikaze mission, it's been called a mine field, and until I'm through that mine field I've just set aside any thought of presidential politics.

DUKE. But you think you could get through the mine field to the White House?

Senator CHURCH. Well, the future will speak.

DUKE. Well, we'll talk to you in the future then. Thank you for coming here and talking with us tonight, Senator Church.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you. It's been my pleasure.

ANNOUNCER. Washington Straight Talk. From Washington NPACT has brought you Democratic Senator Frank Church of Idaho, with NPACT correspondent Paul Duke.

Production funding provided by Public Television stations, the Ford Foundation, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This has been a production of NPACT, a division of GWETA.

#### ARMENIAN AMERICANS

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. President, many Americans of Armenian descent marked April 24 as a day of mourning for those who perished at the hands of the Turks during one of the most brutal periods of the history of that region. It is estimated that over 1½ million Armenians perished during the 25 years of persecution by the Turkish Government, and estimates of those who died during forcible deportations add possibly another million individuals to that grim figure.

On this date in New York City, a series

of assemblies were held to commemorate this tragic event. I believe that it is vital to recall this episode along with other experiences we have known in the 20th century, for this directs the attention of the world to a brutal example of man's inhumanity to his fellow man.

I wish at this time to extend to all of my Armenian-American constituents and to all other Armenian-Americans in the United States my thanks for keeping the memory of their past sufferings alive, and my prayers that, through their actions, such a persecution will never again be allowed to happen. We wish to be reminded of past tragedies so that we may remain determined to prevent others in the future. We owe the Armenian-American community a great debt for this reminder of our own blessings, and of the obligation we owe to others less fortunate than we during periods of great suffering.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD an article from the New York Times which details some of the activities which took place in New York on April 24.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE 1915 GENOCIDE IS STILL VIVID TO ARMENIANS HERE

(By Richard F. Shepard)

New York, a city of survivors, will be reminded today by its small but articulate Armenian community of one of the century's first and worst genocides, which wiped out half of its compatriots who lived in the Turkish part of Armenia 60 years ago.

Even now, there are few among the 50,000 Armenian-American New Yorkers who were not personally touched, through the experiences of grandparents or parents, by the Turkish massacres of 1915 that led to the desolation of eastern Anatolia and left Armenia as a small state, now a Soviet Republic, on the Russian side of the border.

The observance of the day of remembrance, which commemorates April 24, 1915, when the Turks rounded up and killed more than 200 Armenian leaders in Constantinople as the prelude to a general extermination, actually began yesterday. There was an interfaith conference, and a candlelight procession last evening wound its way from the golden-domed St. Vartan Cathedral at 34th Street and Second Avenue through midtown by way of the United Nations, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a service was held.

#### TWO GOALS

Today's events, sponsored by a number of organizations, have a common thrust: to recall to the world the brutalities of 60 years ago and to call for Turkish acknowledgment of the atrocities. Samuel Azadian, deputy commissioner of the city's Department of Highways and chairman of the procession yesterday, quoted a remark by Adolf Hitler during World War II, as he prepared his own programs of extermination: "Who talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?"

"We are not doing this for revenge against the Turks or for bloodlust," said Mr. Azadian, whose mother and sister survived the massacres. "We have to say what happened because it might prevent other genocides."

The Diocese of the Armenian Church of America, with the co-sponsorship of the Greek Orthodox church, the United States Catholic Conference, the American Jewish Committee, the Islamic Center of Washington, the Council of Churches of Christ of the U.S.A., and the United States Conference

of the World Council of Churches, will continue its conference, "Religion's Role In a Violent World," at St. Vartan's meeting halls, with sessions at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. The conference ends tomorrow.

The Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America, will sponsor at 9 A.M. today a "Survivor's Pilgrimage" to the Statue of Liberty, of 60 people who escaped the killings of 1915. A silver chalice will be presented to the Museum of Immigration there.

At 6:30, the prelacy will offer a special program honoring Armenian-Americans at the Felt Forum in Madison Square Garden. Among the speakers will be Barbara Tuchman, the Pulitzer-prize winning author whose grandfather was Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey in 1915 and a prime figure in calling attention to the Armenian plight.

At 1 p.m., local branches of three major Armenian political parties, united in one action for the first time in their long histories, will hold a mass demonstration to protest "Turkey's continuing violation of human rights" and Turkey's failure to make reparations or to admit to the annihilation. This will start at Madison Avenue and 26th Street and will move along to the United Nations, where a formal complaint will be presented to United Nations Secretary General Waldheim. In Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, proclamations by Mayor Beame, and Governors Carey and Byrne, taking note of the occasion, will be read.

#### THE OPPOSITION

A Congressional resolution that would have designated today as a day of remembrance passed the House, but has not been voted upon by the Senate, where it was reported, the State Department, worried about negotiations with Turkey and Greece over Cyprus, strongly opposed to the measure.

At the New York Armenian Home for the Aged, 137-31 45th Avenue, in Flushing, Queens, a suggestion that elderly survivors dredge up what they recalled of their terror-stricken childhood reduced many to tears. An aide said that most did not even speak of it among themselves.

However, Nevart Prudian, a pleasant-looking 67-year-old woman who is a cook at the home, which has an appetizing Armenian menu, offered to tell her story because she felt it was important for the world to know.

"I was 6 or 7 years old in Erzerum, in eastern Turkey, when the soldiers came to the house in April, 1915, and pushed us out," she said, speaking through an interpreter. "We walked to a town where they separated the men from the women. They threw the men into the water and killed them. The Euphrates was red with blood."

#### MARCHED INTO DESERT

"I was with my mother and two younger sisters. The sisters died on the march. We tried to bury them, but the next day we saw the dogs at the grave," she said.

The Armenians were marched hundreds of miles into the Mesopotamian Desert. The Turks, Mrs. Prudian said, took the young women and raped and killed them as they went.

"People were dying of thirst and exposure on the way," she continued. "Pregnant women were killed with knives. We walked from that April until the next February, stopping here and there, but nobody did anything for us. You would see people fighting each other for a bit of garbage to eat, for an orange peel."

Unlike many companions on the march, Mrs. Prudian finally reached an American-run orphanage in Syria and in 1908 was married in Beirut.

"I often dream of those things," she said, adding, when asked what her experiences all meant for the rest of the world. "I want peace, brotherhood, love, a piece of land for Armenians where I can go."

The story repeated with infinite variations according to a particular experience, is told not only by survivors but also by their descendants. Yet few of those interviewed said they harbored a personal bitterness for the Turks.

Archbishop Torkom Manoogian, primate of the Armenian Church Diocese, said that there were several aspects to the observance.

"One is for the Armenians to commemorate events of the past to preserve their unity with history," he said. "One million or one and a half million Armenians were massacred in a premeditated genocide by the Turks. This generation followed the example of its ancestors by not denying their Christian faith when the Turks forced the Moslem religion upon them."

#### POSITION DETAILED

Archbishop Karekin Sarkissian, Prelate of the Armenian Apostolic Church in America, said, "We all feel this way about the Turks: You cannot suppress a whole nation. If they admit something wrong was done, then we can see about remedies. We can sit and talk. But, today we are faced with a situation they do not acknowledge. They not only do not accept the fact but they do not concede that they had anything to do with it."

This consciousness affects all levels of American Armenian life. Armenians in America number a half million, with concentration in California and pockets in Boston and Detroit, as well as in the New York area, where many have moved out of traditional Manhattan neighborhoods to such areas as Queens and Bergen county.

Many are well-educated, reasonably affluent and active in professions, the arts, business and public life a change from the days when first and second generations clustered in rug-dealing and photoengraving. They go to Armenian churches, either the traditional ones or Protestant and Roman Catholic, and their children go to Sunday schools and even Armenian day schools. Identity is a central issue among Armenian Reporter, a Queens English-language weekly, for copies of the New Yorker that carried the three installments of Michael Arlen's quest for his Armenian identity.

The library was swamped with requests for copies. The writer, son of the British author, described how he learned about himself and his heritage.

#### THIRD GENERATION IS MILITANT

"The third generation is more active than the second," said Edward K. Boghosian, editor of the Armenian Reporter. "There's been a revival stimulated by the civil rights movements—if you have black power, why not Armenian power—and because the third generation doesn't have the problem of deciding what they are as the second did."

Melik Ohanesian, the 44-year-old owner of the Dardanellen Restaurant, 86 University Place, was born in France but came to New York as a youngster. His father and mother were among those who fled Turkey unscathed.

"You are always conscious of being Armenian," he said: "Armenians do not hate the Turks, I cannot hate a Turk. We want history to be built on the truth."

"My daughters are young," he said. "But they have the feeling of being Armenian as well as American, even though they might not know the Armenian language. This is how we survive with our culture. We are, I call it, the last of the Mohicans."

#### LAW DAY IN CONNECTICUT

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, May first, 1975, will mark the 18th annual nationwide observance of Law Day—USA, a special day set aside by joint resolution of Congress and by Presidential procla-

mation for "rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law."

The purpose of the annual observance is to dramatize the values of living under a system of laws and independent courts that protect rights and make possible a free society.

The theme selected in recognition of Law Day 1975 is: America's Goal—Justice Through Law.

The significance of the nationwide observance of Law Day on May 1 has never been more pointed than this year. Events during the past 2½ years have proved that the American judicial system does work, that it successfully resisted every attempt to subvert it, and that ours is a government of laws, not men, and those laws are sound.

More than 1,500 State and local bar organizations will observe the Law Day event with appropriate activities and ceremonies in the Nation's courts, schoolrooms and municipalities with the cooperation of thousands of public spirited agencies and organizations.

The Connecticut Bar Association, which has set an unprecedented record as the recipient of the ABA Award of Merit for 4 of the past 5 years for the excellence of its Law Day programs, will join with Connecticut's secretary of the State, Gloria Schaffer, to present young attorneys in more than 150 of Connecticut public and private high schools speaking on the rights, obligations and privileges of reaching the majority age of 18.

At the same time, Project VOTE—Voice Opinions Through Elections—cosponsored by 17 public and private organizations, including educational, political, business and community service groups, will attempt to register at the school assemblies all students who have become eligible to vote by that date.

In addition, all of Connecticut's 25 local and county bar associations will conduct a variety of programs which will include presentations in elementary and junior high schools, ceremonies in all of the State's courts, proclamations by the mayors and first selectmen of Connecticut's 169 municipalities, special distinguished service awards to deserving laymen and media presentations.

#### JACK SHEEHAN

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I noted with regret the impending departure of Gov. John Sheehan from the Federal Reserve Board.

Appointed in 1972, Jack Sheehan served with great distinction during times of extraordinary economic and financial stresses. The counsel, wisdom, and thoughtful approach he brought to his responsibilities will be missed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article, which appeared in the New York Times, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### JOHN E. SHEEHAN

John E. Sheehan has resigned as a member of the Federal Reserve Systems board of governors, effective June 1, the White House announced yesterday. Mr. Sheehan,



who is 45 years old and who has been a governor since 1972, will return to private business, but his exact plans could not be determined yesterday afternoon. His term was scheduled to expire in 1982.

In recent months, Mr. Sheehan has carried several messages to the banking community. In March, he urged that bankers, who had been watching the demand for business loans sag, become more accommodating in their lending policies. Last December, Mr. Sheehan criticized what he called "the hodgepodge of bank regulation" and he came out in support of a single Federal banking regulatory agency.

Born in Johnstown, Pa., Mr. Sheehan graduated from the United States Naval Academy and the Harvard Business School. When he was appointed to the board by former President Nixon, Mr. Sheehan was president and chief executive officer of the Corhart Refractories Company of Louisville, Ky., a subsidiary of Corning Glass Works.

In resigning the \$40,000-a-year position, Mr. Sheehan described serving at the Fed as "an unqualifiedly satisfying privilege and experience." He also praised the central bank's "truly brilliant staff."

#### VAN CAMP SEAFOOD CO. ENTERS INTO VOLUNTARY FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Van Camp Seafood Co., a subsidiary of the Ralston Purina Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has entered into the voluntary fish inspection program administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service, an important component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The National Marine Fisheries Service is authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Fish and Wildlife Act to develop and implement quality grading standards for fishery products and to improve health and sanitation standards in the industry. Through the voluntary inspection program, NMFS conducts plant and product inspection services on a continuing basis for fish processors.

While plants under the continuous inspection program are subject to inspections by the Food and Drug Administration, this program represents one more initiative at joint Government-industry cooperation. On the one hand we have the Federal agencies involved deferring to the expertise of one another. On the other hand we have an outstanding processor leading the way to insure the high quality and safety of the fisheries products which it produces.

To the Van Camp Seafood Co., I extend my heartiest congratulations for entering this voluntary inspection program. Once under the program, the level of safety and quality is as high a standard as can be expected. It is definitely a step which other fisheries processors should consider.

#### DAVID ROCKEFELLER ON MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Corp., recently commented on criticisms of multinational corporations. He called multinationals—

The most important instruments in the unprecedented expansion that has taken place in world trade.

He said that they promoted competition and jobs. He called for an effort to help refute the critics of multinational corporations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article from the New York Times reporting Mr. Rockefeller's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DAVID ROCKEFELLER ON "MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS"

David Rockefeller called on the business community in Britain and elsewhere yesterday for a united effort in refuting what he termed "the proliferating critics" of multinational corporations.

The chairman of the Chase Manhattan Corporation, said in an address at the stock exchange in Manchester, England, that "We should be doing all in our power to lift the siege that is taking shape around the beleaguered multinational companies."

He termed the multinationals "the most important instruments in the unprecedented expansion that has taken place in world trade." He said that, instead of creating monopolies, exporting jobs and exploiting underdeveloped countries, as critics charge, the multinationals were promoting competition and creating jobs.

Mr. Rockefeller commented that the principal complaint of underdeveloped countries was that multinational companies were neglecting them in new investment and expansion.

He noted that the "fiercest kind of political and rhetorical assault" on multinationals has been coming from "academics, from writers, from left-leaning economists and from politicians." He characterized "the spate of new publications" on multinationals "as collections of innuendo, half-truths, distortion and outright falsehood."

#### MUNICIPAL CLERKS WEEK

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the City Councils of Gardena and South El Monte, Calif., have recently passed resolutions in support of Senate Joint Resolution 45, which I have introduced, to designate the second week in May as "Municipal Clerks Week."

I ask unanimous consent that these resolutions be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RESOLUTION No. 75-1781

A resolution of the City Council of the City of South El Monte, California, supporting Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 and House Resolution No. 227, relative to designating the second week in May as "Municipal Clerks Week"

Whereas, it is recognized that the City Clerk performs the highly valued functions of administering the procedures and keeping the records of the City; and

Whereas, it is further recognized that the City Clerk provides and maintains an organized source of knowledge about the community; and

Whereas, the City Clerk provides conscientious representation of the municipal government in the affairs of the community; and

Whereas, the City Clerk helps mold public opinion of local government through daily contact with the citizenry;

Now, therefore, the City Council of the City of South El Monte, California, does hereby resolve as follows:

Section 1: That the City Council of the

City of South El Monte does hereby support the national movement to recognize the importance of the position of City Clerk with the passage of joint congressional resolutions designating the second week in May as "Municipal Clerks' Week."

Section 2: That the City Council of the City of South El Monte does hereby encourage the Senate Committee on Judiciary and the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to give Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 and House Joint Resolution No. 227 respectively, favorable hearings.

Section 3: That the City Clerk be authorized and instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the City of Carson, to Senators Alan Cranston, John V. Tunney and Daniel K. Inouye, Congressmen Charles H. Wilson and G. William Whitehurst, Virginia, Committee of Post Office and Civil Service, Senate Committee on Judiciary, and all cities within Los Angeles County.

Section 4: That this Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Section 5: That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution; shall cause the original of same to be entered in the Book of Resolutions of said City of South El Monte, and shall make a minute of the passage and adoption thereof in the records of the proceedings of the City Council of said City in the minutes of the meeting at which the same is passed and adopted.

#### RESOLUTION No. 3127 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 45 AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 227, RELATIVE TO DESIGNATING THE SECOND WEEK IN MAY AS "MUNICIPAL CLERKS' WEEK"

Whereas, it is recognized that the City Clerk performs the highly valued functions of administering the procedures and keeping the records of the City; and

Whereas, it is further recognized that the City Clerk provides and maintains an organized source of knowledge about the community; and

Whereas, the City Clerk provides conscientious representation of the municipal government in the affairs of the community; and

Whereas, the City Clerk helps mold public opinion of local government through daily contact with the citizenry;

Now, therefore, the City Council of the City of Gardena, California, does hereby resolve, declare, find, determine, and order as follows:

Section 1. That the City Council of the City of Gardena does hereby support the national movement to recognize the importance of the position of City Clerk with the passage of joint congressional resolutions designating the second week in May as "Municipal Clerks' Week."

Section 2. That the City Council of the City of Gardena does hereby encourage the Senate Committee on Judiciary and the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to give Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 and House Joint Resolution No. 227 respectively, favorable hearings.

Section 3. That the City Clerk be authorized and instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the City of Carson, to Senators Alan Cranston, John V. Tunney and Daniel K. Inouye, Congressman Charles H. Wilson and G. William Whitehurst, Virginia, Committee of Post Office and Civil Service, Senate Committee on Judiciary, and all cities within Los Angeles County.

Section 4. That this Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Section 5. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution; shall cause the original of same to be entered in the Book of Resolutions of said City of Gardena, and shall make a mi-

nute of the passage and adoption thereof in the records of the proceedings of the City Council of said City in the minutes of the meeting at which the same is passed and adopted.

#### SECTION 235 HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I know my colleagues are aware of the suit which has been filed by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the United States, against President Ford, Director James Lynn of the Office of Management and Budget, and Secretary Carla Hills of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Staats, acting on behalf of the Congress, is seeking an order from the court requiring the President to obligate \$264.1 million in contract authority available under the section 235 homeownership program.

The case, I believe, is a strong one. Under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Congress specifically authorized the use this year—before August 22, 1975—of the spending authority that was impounded as a result of President Nixon's suspension of the 235 program in January 1973. Under the terms of the Budget Control Act, the Senate disapproved President Ford's request to defer implementation of the program and both the Senate and the House rejected the request to rescind the spending authority specified in the relevant appropriations acts of 1971 and 1972. The money, therefore, must be obligated.

With the need for anywhere from 2.2 to 2.7 million new housing units a year for the rest of the decade and with unemployment among construction workers running at a rate in excess of 20 percent, we should revive and adequately fund the 235 program. As Oliver H. Jones, executive vice president of the Mortgage Bankers Association, has said:

If the Ford Administration wants quick action to stop the rising rate of unemployment in residential construction, its best bet is to open up the subsidized programs that are already on the books.

Senator PROXMIER, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, has said that the \$264.1 million could help support the purchase of 200,000 new housing units and put 400,000 workers back on the job. The National Housing Conference estimates that the impounded funds will provide 240,000 units.

I believe the 235 homeownership program should be reactivated now. I have never understood the administration's negative attitude toward this program, especially in the wake of the amendments which Congress enacted in the 1974 Housing Act.

There has been fraud and abuse in various FHA programs. But much of the fraud has been wrongly attributed to the 235 program. Whatever problems existed, and there were some, were not caused by the program's design but to a great extent by mismanagement of the program by HUD.

The program, I believe, accomplished a great deal despite poor management. The Federal budget for fiscal year 1976 estimates that by June 30, 1977, the end of the fiscal year, 447,000 units will be eligible for mortgage subsidy payments. This means that nearly 450,000 families, representing over 2 million people, will be homeowners as a result of the 235 program. With a median income of about \$6,500, few of these families would have otherwise achieved this status.

According to HUD statistics, the average monthly income of 235 families was \$456 in 1972. The family's share of the monthly mortgage payment was \$100 and the average monthly subsidy was \$68.

A significant percentage of households which receive these subsidies eventually receive reduced subsidies or no subsidies at all because of their increase in income. After one recertification of income of 235 families, 8 percent stopped receiving any subsidy, 65.8 percent received a reduced subsidy, 13.4 percent had no change, and only 20.8 percent received a larger subsidy.

"Housing in the Seventies," the comprehensive study itself commissioned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to attempt to justify suspension of several housing subsidy programs, including section 235, reached the following conclusions about the program:

First, the program enabled a great number of low- to moderate-income families to buy homes who could not have otherwise.

Second, only a third of all homeowners nationally have incomes below \$7,000, but close to two-thirds of all 235 beneficiaries had incomes below that level.

Third, the 235 program provided substantial benefits to recipients. Housing quality, the study estimated, improved 35 percent. Nonhousing expenditures made possible by 235 subsidies increased by 8 percent.

Fourth, the study did not demonstrate that section 235 housing cost more than privately built units.

The 235 program also has received high marks in other studies. Dr. Anthony Downs, vice president of the Real Estate Research Corp., reached the following conclusion:

On balance, we believe that both the Section 235 and Section 236 programs are effective instruments for meeting the key objectives of housing subsidies . . . We believe their basic designs are sound, although some modifications can improve them. The major inadequacies so far encountered in the execution of these programs stemmed from either poor administration by HUD or the inherently higher risks of investing capital in housing for relatively low-income households in relatively deteriorating areas.

During the last few years, newspapers and magazines have given prominent coverage to the limited number of cases of fraud and abuse which have been associated with the 235 program. Few accounts of the program's success have been printed.

Two stories in particular illustrate the success of the 235 program. One involves

a demonstration project conducted by the San Francisco Development Fund. A preliminary report shows that under the Development Fund's buyer agent program, serious delinquencies in the 235 total of 412 section 235 loans were included in the buyer's agent program, of which 303 were included in the analysis. By the end of August 1974, only one of the loans was in foreclosure. The key to the success of the program was mandatory prepurchase counseling. The selection and training of prospective homeowners produced responsible buyers who caught up with their cash flow problems and did not become chronic delinquents, the study reported:

The provision of such "guidance," "counseling," or "training" was intended when the plans for the Section 235 legislation were first formulated. It is unfortunate that these plans were not carried out.

The San Francisco Fund's program differed from the usual administration of section 235 loans in a number of ways. In addition to careful screening and mandatory training sessions, prospective homebuyers themselves instead of builders or real estate brokers were given HUD subsidy reservations. Consumers then shopped for homes anywhere within a 50-mile radius of San Francisco. This demonstration project shows the effect of imaginative management of the section 235 program.

Another successful effort occurred in Chicago. The Bickerdike Redevelopment Corp., a nonprofit community housing corporation on the near-northwest side of the city, built and sold single-family homes. They were the first new single-family homes built in the community in over 50 years. Most of the homes were sold to families who qualified for interest subsidies under the 235 program. From 1970 to 1973, Bickerdike, along with two general contractors, built 65 single family homes. Sixty-three of these were sold under section 235 and two were sold with conventional FHA financing.

Seventy percent of the buyers were Latin Americans. The majority of the families were in the \$7,000 to \$9,000 income range and most had two, three, or four children. As of about a year ago, three families had lived in their homes for over 3 years; 24 families 2 to 3 years, 32 families for 1 to 2 years, and 5 families for about a year. Two of the homes had been turned back to HUD because of foreclosures. One was owned by a single woman with adopted children who simply left the property. The other was turned back because the divorced mother of five children died. Two families in danger of foreclosure were able to stay in their homes, because of counseling from Bickerdike.

Besides coordinating the construction of homes, arranging financing, and selling them, Bickerdike worked with the buyers to help them become knowledgeable homeowners. Meetings were held on insurance, maintenance, and budgeting for home improvements. A homeowner's association was formed to work on common problems such as high taxes.

Mr. President, success stories such as these exist in every part of the Nation.



They provide ample evidence for reactivation of the section 235 program. I hope President Ford will respond to the suit filed by the Comptroller General and allocate the appropriate funds for the program. So far as creating jobs soon and filling urgent national and human needs it is much, much preferable to re-lease highway trust funds as the President has done.

#### DO NOT BLAME THE PEOPLE

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. McIntyre) has issued a painfully truthful indictment of the American political establishment's capacity not only for self-delusion but for delusion of the populace it leads.

In a speech excerpted in the Washington Star, he describes how the establishment has stripped itself of credibility by the failures of its guidance. He notes that, even today, with an energy crisis born of heedless gluttony, the establishment answer is more of the same, a voracious assault on dwindling reserves.

And he asks why the American people should believe their leaders when those same pretenders to wisdom are in the face of their own failures, trying "to dump a load of guilt and anguish upon the American people for the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia in order to save face for the establishment and soothe the tender egos of those whose prophecies self-destructed before they self-fulfilled."

But if the establishment is blind, the people are not. If the establishment is incapable of learning from its mistakes, the people are not. As this pointed speech notes, the American people "finally saw what the establishment still refuses to see—that we were not supporting freedom-loving democratic governments, but callous despots who rigged their own elections, jailed their political opponents, closed down critical newspapers, and wallowed in bribery and corruption."

America can do better than that. In the future America must do better. And part of our redemption as a nation lies in heeding the sobering counsel found in this heartfelt speech. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpted speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT'S OLD EXPLANATIONS SIMPLY WON'T WASH

(By Senator THOMAS MCINTYRE)

(Vietnam, recession, the energy crisis, Watergate: Don't blame the people for the delusions and blunders of the power structure.)

The social ethic of the Constitution holds that the people are the ultimate authority, does it not?

But the sheer mass of 220 million Americans—scattered and preoccupied with personal and parochial interests—leaves the immediate and primary responsibility for charting the course of the nation to the power structure of the nation.

Now when we consider that the power structure of the country is, in truth, that

loose coalition of business leaders, political figures, old-line labor leaders and opinion molders we call The Establishment, it would seem at first glance that our is not a democratic republic—but an elitist regime.

Is it?

It was not supposed to be.

Even if we concede the practical need for a power structure, the social ethic of the Constitution is unmistakably clear . . . and it demands that the power structure, The Establishment, if you will, be ultimately and forever accountable to the people.

We—you and I—are part and parcel of The Establishment whether we like it or not. And so, in the context of this discussion, it is time to ask ourselves some questions.

Have we been accountable to the people? Have we met Daniel Webster's challenge to The Establishment to be alert and responsive to injustice and inequities, to be receptive to new ideas and concepts, to be tolerant of diverse opinion, to be willing to make necessary compromises and accommodate to changing circumstances?

Have we made an honest effort to preserve the viability of the public dialogue . . . to keep the lines of communication open and responsive in order to build trust and confidence?

Or—under the stress of crises and the clamor for reform of the system, re-examination of values, reordering of priorities and redefinition of national mission—have we hardened our defense lines around the status quo . . . and made bankrupt rhetoric and the cant of conventional wisdom our sole contribution to the public dialogue?

Let me drill a little closer to the nerve.

I have a strong feeling that you and I have a lot more in common than circumstantial membership in The Establishment.

Many of us are from the same generation and much the same background. We were reared in a simpler time, when value systems, authority and conventions were rarely challenged. In that sense, ours was a secure existence because it was singularly free from question if not from need. And when we grew up, even the wars we fought were fought with unswerving conviction and untroubled conscience.

In short, we came from a time and a society where it was deceptively easy to subscribe to "my country right or wrong" because to our knowledge our country never did anything wrong.

America was good . . . because it was good to us.

And within many of us, this conditioning nurtured a simplistic, single-dimension patriotism that rarely looked beyond the furls of the flag or the lyrics of the anthem and was sharply at odds with the sophistication of our education and our adult experience.

We knew what America was, didn't we?

It was God-given bounty in endless supply. It was oil and steel. It was opportunity and enterprise. It was a way of life so righteous and rewarding we were honor-bound to impose it upon other peoples and cultures whether they wanted it or not.

Moreover, there were spin-offs from this primitive concept of what America was . . . and why it was that we were no less self-deluding.

Did we not begin to equate right with respectability? Dollar success with omniscience in all matters? Conformity with competence? Traditional methods with eternal verities? Bigness with best?

If the answer is at least a qualified yes, then perhaps this explains why the public dialogue broke down.

For under siege by its own convention-defying sons and daughters, and by some thoughtful non-Establishment adults, the power structure of the country fell back to defend its vested interest in the status quo with an arsenal of rhetoric that bore little

relationship to changing circumstances and new realities and was an affront to balanced judgments.

Consider some of that rhetoric:

When that quintessential figurehead of The Establishment, Richard Nixon, was toppled by Watergate, how did we respond?

Did we tell those who looked to us for balanced judgment that Watergate proved that the Founding Fathers' system of checks and balances still worked? Or did we call it "politics as usual?" Or cynically observe that Richard Nixon's only mistake was "getting caught?"

When the energy crisis caught us un-awares, did we face up to it as the legacy of heedless exploitation of finite resources, the neglect of keeping refinery capacity up to demand, a pricing structure that encouraged waste and discouraged and discouraged conservation, the failure to develop alternative sources?

Or did we blame it all on the embargo and the environmentalists?

Were we guilty of the same tunnel vision in explaining the current economic crisis?

Did we blame it all on inflationary government handouts and social spending? But discreetly ignore the increasing number of industry giants seeking government bail-outs to help them socialize losses while they privatized profits?

Did we vent our moral outrage on welfare cheats . . . but save none of it for antitrust violators, price-fixers, price gougers or government contract rip-off artists?

And when our exaggerated national pride was offed by the refusal of rebel forces in far-off Indochina to surrender to government troops backed up by thousands of American advisers, soldiers, planes and equipment, how did we respond?

Did we say failure was due to our not doing enough? Did we call for more of the same? More money, more guns, more bullets, more Americans drafted from the ghetto while our sons were safe in college? Or did we admit to a colossal error in judgment and face up to the availing evidence that the cause we were supporting wasn't viable enough to support itself?

When national crisis shatters national illusion, the restoration of public trust and confidence depends upon the credibility of explanation and solution.

The Establishment's explanations for the crises I've noted won't wash, my friends. They simply won't wash.

But what concerns me now is The Establishment's post-crisis response. What solutions will the power structure offer for the American people's consideration?

Let me zero in on two, and tell you straight off that they won't wash, either.

Indeed, one of them could kill the body of America . . . and the other its soul.

Consider The Establishment's solution to the energy crisis: What does it propose to the American people?

More of the same. More oil wells, more refineries, more coal mines, more nuclear fission generating plants. All this in the face of disturbing evidence that our national sources of oil and natural gas will be gone in 25 years. That mining the tempting sub-surface coal in the Western states could destroy the water supply and the food-producing capacity of that region, that generating power through nuclear fission may not be cost effective, may never become fall-safe, but may become ever more vulnerable to theft, sabotage and terrorist blackmail.

Is this all we can offer the American people? This and high and higher energy costs? I'm sure you've heard that some people are now paying more for electricity than they are on their home mortgages. And what does that do to public trust and confidence?

What ever happened to the vision, boldness and ingenuity of American enterprise?

Did it, too, fall victim to the deluding comforts of the status quo and the rigidities of conventional wisdom?

Let me tell you a little story. A year ago, a native son of my state of New Hampshire died after a lifetime that spanned more than a century.

This man believed that the sun could be put to work to provide energy without pollution. In 1920 he invented a solar cooker. In 1938 he patented a solar engine that would produce 100,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power a year. In 1972 he secured another patent on a refinement of this engine.

But he never found anyone willing to invest in so much as building a prototype.

Some of you may have conjured up an image of an eccentric visionary no respectable investor in his right mind would take seriously.

You'd be wrong. The gentleman I'm talking about is the late Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, a world-renowned astrophysicist who at the time of his death was the oldest member of the National Academy of Sciences, the past president of the prestigious Cosmos Club, and the longtime secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

When a man of his credentials is not taken seriously by The Establishment, what more is there to say? Except to ask what America's energy situation would be today if The Establishment had listened to, encouraged and underwritten Dr. Abbot's efforts 55 years ago.

But if The Establishment has defaulted in its responsibility to be receptive to new concepts and responsive to new challenges in the aftermath of the energy crisis, it has all but destroyed its credibility in the closing hours of the Indochina crisis.

If ever a situation cried out for honesty with ourselves, it is here. For The Establishment has deluded itself—and misled the people—for a quarter of a century.

I can say this, because for a long, long time this particular member of The Establishment deluded himself about Vietnam, and I know I was not alone.

It was not until 1968 that I began asking myself why the light at the end of the Vietnam tunnel kept going out before we reached it. And finally it came to me that those rosy readouts from the Pentagon and the State Department computers were the direct result of faulty programming.

Not only was the information fed into the computers of suspect accuracy, but motivation—the most crucial component of all—was never factored into the equation!

The entire analytical process was skewed from the outset by this glaring omission, and the blame rests squarely with The Establishment and its faulty assumption that the government of South Vietnam was a bastion of freedom and democracy its people would fight to the death to defend.

It is now tragically self-evident that neither 56,000 American lives nor 150 billion American dollars could make that assumption fact.

And I say to you here and now: The final, ultimate and most reprehensible betrayal of truth in this endless travesty is the misbegotten effort—already under way—to dump a load of guilt and anguish upon the American people for the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia in order to save face for The Establishment and soothe the tender egos of those prophecies self-destructed before they self-fulfilled.

The American people didn't sell out South Vietnam and Cambodia.

They gave their dollars. And they gave their sons. Fifty-six thousand Americans died in Indochina. But so far as we know, not one Soviet or Chinese soldier fought on the side of the North Vietnamese.

The American people gave 34 times as much military aid to South Vietnam as the Communist powers gave to North Vietnam. And let the record show that, by the CIA's own estimates, we gave the South Vietnamese \$6.6 billion in assistance since the Paris peace accords were signed, while the Soviets and the Chinese were giving only \$2.7 billion to the North Vietnamese.

The American people gave again and again and again . . . until to their everlasting credit they finally saw what The Establishment still refuses to see—that we were not supporting freedom-loving democratic governments, but callous despots who rigged their own elections, closed down critical newspapers and wallowed in bribery and corruption.

They saw the paradox of an Establishment boasting of detente with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China but obsessed with crushing rebellions—inspired more by anti-colonialism and nationalism than by communism—in tiny southeast Asia countries.

They saw the inherent flaw in a foreign policy that allied us with authoritarian regimes whose sole claim to our support was not that they stood for freedom, but that they spoke against communism. They saw that the dominoes are falling not for lack of our support—but from their own inner rot.

They saw that from beginning to end, paradox, duplicity and self-delusion have presented us with an endless series of impossible options in Southeast Asia, including the final and agonizing choice of pledging more aid or risking the lives of those Americans still in Saigon to South Vietnamese reprisal!

No, my friends, the American people cannot—and must not—be blamed for the mistakes of The Establishment.

They deserve The Establishment's admission it was wrong.

They deserve The Establishment's pledge to see straight—and talk straight—from now on.

If the people are given the facts, if they are told the truth, if their judgment is respected by The Establishment, if the public dialogue is a two-way street, they will make what sacrifices are necessary; they will honor those national commitments that deserve to be honored.

There is nothing wrong with their compassion; nothing wrong with their courage; nothing wrong with their resolve.

But don't ever try to fool them again. Because they know better now.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### RAILROAD TEMPORARY OPERATING AUTHORITY ACT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 917 which the clerk will state by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 917) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad pending final determination by the Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask unanimous consent that the time not be charged against either side.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS UNTIL 1:30 P.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, without the time for the recess being charged against time on the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in recess until the hour of 1:30 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:44 p.m., recessed until 1:30 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BUMPERS).

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator may proceed.

#### VISIT OF OFFICIAL NAVAL TRAINING SHIP OF SPAIN

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, yesterday the Port of Miami was graced by the arrival of the official naval training ship of the Spanish nation. This visit to Miami was in celebration and is in celebration of the American Bicentennial and it is a grand and glorious gesture, making a very favorable impact on our south Florida community.

The inauguration ceremonies of this visit were attended by His Excellency, the Ambassador to Washington of Spain, Jaime Alba, by naval officials of the U.S. Coast Guard and Navy, and by officials of the county, city, and the United States.

As we commence our bicentennial year, it is appropriate to recall that the origin of settlement in this Nation was Spanish and occurred in the area of St. Augustine, Fla., more than 400 years ago, twice the bicentennial period that we celebrate. Those settlements took place, and the settlements still exist and, in fact, the relationship between my State and Spain has grown warmer and more friendly over the decades and over the centuries.

In this period when the nation of Portugal seems to be drifting or even galloping away from its commitment to the West, while we are in negotiations with



the Spanish Government for the renewal of our treaty arrangements for military and naval installations in that nation, it is appropriate that this celebration of the bicentennial spirit take place.

I was gratified to learn, for example, that Spanish leaders greatly assisted in the American Revolution with men, with materiel, and with all sorts of support, and I wish to salute His Excellency, the Spanish Ambassador, for his warmth of friendship to this Nation.

I wish to salute the Captain de Fragata, Marcial Fournier Palicio, the officers and men of the Juan Sebastian De Elcano for their visit to Florida and to this Nation.

#### QUORUM CALL

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

[Quorum No. 24 Leg.]

Bumpers	Hruska	Stone
Griffin	Mansfield	Weicker
Hansen	Pearson	
Hartke	Stafford	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Pending the execution of the order, the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

Abourezk	Ford	Moss
Allen	Garn	Muskie
Baker	Goldwater	Nunn
Bartlett	Gravel	Packwood
Bayh	Hart, Gary W.	Pastore
Beall	Hart, Philip A.	Pell
Bellmon	Haskell	Percy
Bentsen	Hatfield	Proxmire
Biden	Hathaway	Randolph
Brook	Huddleston	Ribicoff
Buckley	Humphrey	Roth
Burdick	Inouye	Schweiker
Byrd	Jackson	Scott, Hugh
Harry F., Jr.	Javits	Scott
Byrd, Robert C.	Johnston	William L.
Cannon	Kennedy	Sparkman
Case	Laxalt	Stennis
Chiles	Leahy	Stevens
Church	Magnuson	Stevenson
Clark	McClellan	Symington
Culver	McClure	Taft
Curtis	McGee	Talmadge
Dole	McGovern	Thurmond
Domenici	Metcalfe	Tower
Eagleton	Mondale	Tunney
Eastland	Montoya	Williams
Fong	Morgan	

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. McINTYRE) is absent on official business.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG) are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Brock). A quorum is present.

#### RAILROAD TEMPORARY OPERATING AUTHORITY ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 917) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad pending final determination by the Commission.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today has taken up for consideration the bill, S. 917, which I have introduced in order to provide the Interstate Commerce Commission with adequate tools to insure that a continuation of service is maintained on the Rock Island properties which are essential to communities and shippers throughout the 13-State region served by the carrier. This legislation is cosponsored by the distinguished Senators from Iowa (Mr. CLARK and Mr. CULVER), and the distinguished Senators from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE and Mr. HUMPHREY).

After a full day of hearings on the Rock Island crisis, the Committee on Commerce met in executive session to consider whether additional legislative authority was needed to insure a continuation of service until a permanent plan of reorganization is considered and approved by the court and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee reported S. 917, with important and significant amendments, after a full discussion of the options available to the Congress.

Mr. President, the committee has concluded, along with the ICC, the DOT, and the Board of Directors of the U.S. Railway Association, that the financial situation of the Rock Island is hopeless. The carrier has lost money continuously since 1965. Because of the downturn in the economy and other factors, car loadings this year are down nearly 15 percent below 1 year ago. After the carrier lost some \$10 million in the first 2 months of 1975, the ICC estimated that the Rock Island would suffer an aggregate \$60 million cash drain during the current year.

If a reasonable program of rehabilitation would put the carrier in a financially viable position, the U.S. Railway Association undoubtedly would have approved the requested \$100 million loan. But, the

USRA Board determined that some \$700 million would be needed over a 10-year period to rehabilitate the Rock Island system. In order for this rehabilitation program to be successful, a down payment of some \$400 million would be needed now. Ultimately, the USRA Board of Directors rejected the request of the Rock Island for a \$100 million loan guarantee because, in the view of the USRA, the railroad had no hope of repayment—as the law requires.

It appeared to the committee, as it did to the USRA Board, that a loan to the railroad at this time, in order to maintain the status quo, would be a little more than a grant. Such a loan could be repaid only after liquidation of the company and the sale of its properties to other railroads in the region.

The Rock Island railroad entered bankruptcy proceedings under section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act on March 17. Mr. William Gibbons, a Chicago lawyer, was named by Federal District Judge Frank McGarr on March 28 as the trustee in bankruptcy. I am pleased to report that those who have had personal conversations with Mr. Gibbons are convinced that he is sensitive to the deep obligation, under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, to maintain service at least until a plan of reorganization is submitted for court and ICC approval.

Mr. President, a railroad in bankruptcy may defer payment of taxes and interest on debt obligations. In bankruptcy the Rock Island will defer, at most, payment of \$8.2 million on an annual basis. This railroad has such a modest debt structure that an income based reorganization, under the Bankruptcy Act, is considered to be somewhat unlikely. Debt service has not been the problem for the Rock Island. Cash flow has been and continues to be a problem. The Rock Island's cash position has been the subject of almost daily scrutiny by the ICC and the DOT since the company's management announced early this year that obligations due and payable could not be met.

Mr. President, the decision of the ICC on March 25 to authorize a nationwide 7-percent freight rate increase will reduce Rock Island projected losses for 1975 to about \$40 million. This is a substantial loss, of course, and must be considered a problem of major proportions by the trustee, the Court, the Commission, and the Congress. Nevertheless, it is not an unmanageable crisis, in view of the fact that cash savings are being achieved by deferral of interest and tax payments. The trustee will have an opportunity to undertake further initiatives to reduce cash drain. And finally, the trustee will have an opportunity to issue "trustee certificates," with the highest priority upon liquidation, to raise the necessary cash to continue operations. The DOT, moreover, has authority to guarantee up to \$23 million in trustee certificates of the Rock Island under the terms of the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970. This obligational authority available to DOT under existing law is the remainder of the loan guarantees

approved by Congress to meet a comparable problem on the Penn Central more than 4 years ago.

Mr. President, much has been made of the fact that, upon recommendation of our committee, the Congress ultimately approved grants to continue service on the Penn Central and other bankrupt railroads in the Northeast.

The Congress approved grants for the Penn Central, however, only after the Court concluded that an unconstitutional erosion of the creditors' estate would result if further federally guaranteed trustee certificates were issued with high priority upon liquidation. The situation on the Rock Island today, of course, is materially different from that on the Penn Central. In the case of the Penn Central, the debt was enormous. The common stockholders' equity over the years had been reduced to the point where the stock was virtually worthless upon liquidation. In the case of the Rock Island, however, the trading was suspended at \$8 per share of common. The management of the Rock Island, in testimony before our committee, has estimated that the common equity in their company is between \$75 and \$100 per share. There is no doubt that the trustee of the Rock Island properties has adequate opportunity to issue trustee certificates in order to raise cash for continuing operations pending submission of a reorganization plan to the Court and to the Commission.

Therefore, Mr. President, it appears to the committee that the trustee of the Rock Island has adequate resources to continue operations without direct Federal loans or grants through calendar 1975, at the very least.

Mr. President, throughout the difficult weeks and months since the Rock Island management announced the current cash crises, I have been impressed by the thoughtful and prudent response of the various railway labor organizations who represent affected employees on the Rock Island lines. The representatives of rail labor have worked closely with the committee and staff throughout this process, and have sought with us an appropriate response which, in the long run, will ensure viable and comprehensive rail service to the affected region. As is always the case, the Railway Labor Executives in this crisis have been concerned not only for the positions of their members, but also for the communities and shipper served by this railroad throughout its 123-year history. On April 15, 1975, the Railway Labor Executives Association met in Washington to consider the Rock Island crisis. In the course of the meeting, a resolution was adopted which sets forth, in my judgment, a very responsible recommendation for the consideration of the trustee, the Court, the ICC, the Congress, and the administration.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that the text of the resolution on the Rock Island crisis, as adopted by the RLEA, be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the text was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RESOLUTION

The Railway Labor Executives' Association meeting in Washington, D.C., April 15, 1975, hereby adopts the following resolution concerning Congressional action to preserve the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway and other railroads and their operations in the States of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin (herein referred to as the Midwestern Region).

Whereas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway and certain other railroads serve sixteen states in the Midwestern Region of the United States and are important connecting links in the commerce of the United States running on East-West and North-South main routes, as well as serving the entire region through numerous branch lines and secondary main lines. As an example, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has a total trackage of 7,200 miles, operated by 11,000 employees; and

Whereas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway is in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act as a result of its having insufficient funds to meet its debts as they matured and is unable to rehabilitate its lines of railroad, rolling stock, and other equipment in order to remain competitive and provide to the Midwestern Region of the United States efficient and reliable service; and

Whereas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway has been denied a guaranteed loan by the United States Railway Association, because the USRA Board of Directors has not considered such a loan guarantee to be permitted under the provisions of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Railway Labor Executives' Association, which Association represents 80% of the railroad employees in the United States, does hereby request the Congress of the United States to give the highest priority and favorable consideration to continuation and rehabilitation of the services of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway as well as other railroads in the Midwestern Region through legislative action which would:

(1) Urge the Trustee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway to seek funds now available under the provisions of the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970, in the form of loans secured by Trustee Certificates in amounts necessary to preserve service intact pending reorganization;

(2) Urge the Trustees to publicize receipt of adequate funds through the issuance of Trustee Certificates in order to restore shipper confidence in the continued operation of that railroad;

(3) Provide for emergency public service employment to rehabilitate railroad lines;

(4) Amend the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970 as necessary to provide the required funds or amend the Regional Rail Reorganization Act in such manner as to permit the United States Railway Association to guarantee loans to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway and other railroads in the Midwestern Region for the purpose of rehabilitation of said railroads' track, roadbed, related facilities and rolling stock in order to enable them to continue serving as important parts of our nation's railway transportation system; and

(5) Insure that the Midwestern Region of the United States has a healthy transportation system adequate to serve the present and future needs of that region and of the United States.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, the RLEA in its resolution has recognized the affirmative duty of the trustee in bankruptcy to continue service pending

submission of a plan of reorganization. In its resolution, the RLEA has urged the trustees to utilize available loan guarantees if such guarantees are needed to secure trustee certificates for the continuation of service in the affected 13-State region. The Congress is admonished to insure that adequate authority is available under either the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970 or the Regional Rail Reorganization Act to facilitate financing in the private sector for this essential transportation purpose. Inasmuch as \$23 million in unexpended obligational authority is now available under the 1970 act, it would be appropriate for Congress to defer consideration of any loan or guarantee program for the Rock Island until existing remedies in law are fully exhausted.

Mr. President, in the fifth paragraph of the RLEA resolution, the unions have petitioned the Congress to "insure that the Midwestern region of the United States has a healthy transportation system adequate to serve the present and future needs of that region and of the United States."

I fully endorse this position, and I am confident that our committee will continue to work for this goal in the months ahead.

Mr. President, the committee urges the Senate to approve S. 917, as reported, to insure that, under all circumstances, the ICC has adequate authority to assure a continuation of adequate and essential services on the Rock Island properties. The authority contained in S. 917, as reported by the committee, is comparable to authority contained in part 2 of the act with respect to motor carriers. Under the terms of the bill, the ICC is authorized, on an emergency basis, to grant a petitioning railroad temporary authority to operate properties of a defunct railroad if such temporary authority is essential to maintain services and to avoid destruction or injury to the properties of the defunct carrier.

Under the terms of S. 917, as reported by the committee, those employees of the Rock Island, or any other railroad in comparable circumstances, who might be affected adversely by any orders issued, would be assured fair and equitable arrangements by the ICC in its orders. Thus, I stress that the terms of S. 917 in no way disadvantage any railroad employee. On the contrary, the fair and equitable arrangements for affected employees insure that, in the event of a Rock Island collapse, additional employees would be protected who, under existing law, are assured no protection.

Mr. President, under existing law, the ICC has authority in section 1(16)(b) of the act to order profitable railroads to operate over the lines of a defunct carrier to perform essential services for up to 8 months. The Government would be obligated to reimburse the operating carrier under this provision of the act. Section 1(16)(b) authority is adequate to protect the most essential services; however, there are other services currently performed by the Rock Island which might not be continued. The authority contained in S. 917, if exercised by the Commission upon application by operating carriers, could expand the service



program supervised and administered by the ICC following a Rock Island collapse. Therefore, it provides the Commission with a needed tool to insure that the most comprehensive possible service program and pattern be continued indefinitely.

Mr. President, S. 917, as reported by the committee, contains amendments recommended by the Department of Transportation to provide timely payment to operating carriers under section 1(16)(b). Under existing law, carriers ordered to operate essential properties of a defunct carrier under section 1(16)(b) could be required to wait many months before reimbursement by the Government. S. 917 contains an amendment to this subparagraph to provide monthly reimbursement to the operating carriers.

Mr. President, I would urge the Senate to approve S. 917 as a bill which could be useful in the event that, notwithstanding his authority to issue trustee certificates, the trustee in bankruptcy of the Rock Island properties decides that the railroad should be shut down.

Although the committee does not view it as appropriate for the trustee to terminate services on the Rock Island properties at this time, or in the foreseeable future, it is possible that he may decide otherwise. In the event that this latter decision is reached by the trustee, the terms of S. 917, as it is being considered in the Senate today, will provide an appropriate and needed response.

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, I wish to join my distinguished colleague, the ranking minority member of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee, Senator WEICKER of Connecticut in urging the Senate to pass S. 917. This bill is designed to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary approval of the operation of one railroad by another railroad if failure to grant such temporary approval would result in destruction of rail properties or a substantial limitation upon their future usefulness in the performance of service to the public. The Interstate Commerce Commission already has similar authority under part II of the act, which deals with motor carriers, and this merely extends similar provisions to part I of the act in order to deal with a possible emergency in rail service.

The exercise of this ability would result in no direct cost to the Federal Government and could provide for the continuation of essential services on railroads where those services might be threatened with a cessation of operations. The legislation emerged from the cash crisis facing Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad. Because of the precarious condition of the Rock Island one of the major carriers in the Midwest, my subcommittee recently held hearings on the possible legislative solutions to this crisis. At the time of the hearings, the Rock Island announced that it would soon run out of cash and would, therefore, be forced to embargo traffic and suspend service or enter reorganization proceedings under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Since that hearing the latter course of action has been followed, and reorganization court has appointed a trustee to oversee the Rock Island's operations. A recently granted rate increase by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in combination with the deferral of charges through the reorganization process, has led to a more favorable cash picture for the Rock Island. While the situation has somewhat stabilized, there still needs to be a long range planning effort and rehabilitation effort in the Midwest. I should caution my colleagues here in the Senate today that the bill before us merely provides the Commission with additional tools to deal with emergencies that might arise in the future—in my opinion, it probably does not provide the long range answer to the need to thoroughly upgrade the rail system serving the Midwest portion of the United States. In the coming days, the Senate Commerce Committee will be considering a number of pieces of legislation which are designed to make major policy changes toward rail transportation throughout the United States. Without these basic policy changes, not only will the Midwest be in further jeopardy, but the rest of the Nation should also expect to face serious crises in connection with the provision of essential rail services.

Mr. President, the hearings held by the Surface Transportation Subcommittee made it clear that the Rock Island is not the only railroad in the Midwest facing financial difficulties. At the same time, there was strong support for the view that the government should not immediately intervene with additional financial assistance other than that now provided by law to continue essential services in case one or more of these marginal carriers should be faced with a cessation of service. The Senate Commerce Committee evaluated all of the possible options for dealing with the need to upgrade rail service in the Midwest, and decided that substantial financial assistance should not occur without a coordinated planning effort to assure that that assistance creates a better long range system adequate to serve the needs of that region. The additional tools of S. 917 is designed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission will permit the ICC to assure the continuation of essential services while that long range planning effort is carried out. It allows other railroads to provide services on a temporary basis until a long term solution can be effectuated.

Mr. President, it has already been pointed out that this provision contains adequate labor protection provisions which will assure that fair and equitable labor protection conditions can be imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission should it choose to exercise the authority granted by this legislation.

This legislation would also amend section 1(16)(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide greater flexibility to the Commission in issuing emergency service orders under that provision of existing law. This minor technical change is also designed to insure that there will be adequate authority to continue essential operations in the event of a cessation

of rail service by permitting a more timely payment to railroads ordered to take up service on the lines of another railroad. It is a measure of the health of the entire railroad industry that the Congress needs to address the payment periods for services performed pursuant to section 1(16)(b). The simple fact of the matter is that many railroads could not sustain a 180-day billing cycle; this amendment permits more frequent payments to insure an adequate cash flow.

Mr. President, I commend the efforts of the distinguished ranking minority member of the Commerce Committee, Mr. PEARSON, in introducing this bill. I feel it helps to assure the continuation of essential rail services should we be faced with more emergencies, and I commend its provisions to the Senate.

S. 917 is not the final solution to the rail transportation problems of the Midwest—or any other region, for that matter. When my subcommittee held hearings on the Rock Island crisis, it was clear that two actions by the Congress are necessary: First, action to deal with a possible cessation of service by a rail carrier such as the Rock Island that is financially unable to continue operations; second, long-range action designed to create a healthy rail system in the Midwest and the rest of our Nation. The reason that the committee decided not to grant massive assistance to the Rock Island is that the Rock Island is not the only rail carrier that is in financial trouble. In the Midwest, for instance, both the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee Road are in a relatively precarious state. Furthermore, there is a substantial amount of excess trackage in the Midwest—we do not need six mainline direct routes between Chicago and Omaha, for instance. If the sort of massive Federal assistance that would be required to rebuild the Rock Island were provided by the Congress, it would not solve the rail transportation problems of the Midwest. In fact, we would still be faced with a Midwestern rail transportation system burdened with excessive trackage and marginal rail carriers—even if the Rock Island became a healthy carrier.

Over the next months, the Senate Commerce Committee will be working on a more comprehensive approach to the rail transportation problems of not only the Midwest, but the entire Nation. We will be looking at rail trust funds, government ownership or assistance to rehabilitate roadbeds, and many other concepts designed to bring our rail transportation system to the place it needs to be. Another concept we intend to examine is the possible role of the U.S. Railway Association in the Midwest. A planning and consolidation effort in that region similar to the effort now underway in the Northeast may be necessary. It is clear, however, that funds should not be provided without a long-range plan for improvement. I think it is important to remember that the Commerce Committee has not recommended further interim operating assistance for the northeastern railroads such as the Penn Central without tying those funds to the development and implementation of a long-

range plan designed to alleviate the problem. We do not intend to do so in the Midwest either.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. PEARSON. I was yielded to by the distinguished Senator from Indiana. With his concurrence, I am pleased to yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I commend the distinguished Senator from Kansas for the time and attention he has given to this matter. As I understand it, without the passage of this bill, the only way service could be provided to those areas that must have it would be for the ICC to order that another company extend the service, and then pick up the check for all their losses; is that correct?

Mr. PEARSON. The Senator is substantially correct. Of course, the service could be continued by the order of the bankruptcy court. But if full service could not be assured under the bankruptcy proceeding, the Senator is absolutely correct: The only way to maintain service would be for the ICC to issue orders and the Federal Government would have to reimburse directed carriers to the extent that they do not earn a reasonable profit from such directed service.

Mr. CURTIS. But this will broaden the authority of the ICC, and put upon them the responsibility of shopping around to see if they can get another carrier to volunteer to serve the same lines without cost to the Government?

Mr. PEARSON. The Senator is correct. Mr. CURTIS. And that is basically the reason for the statement in the report that:

The administration of this act will entail no appreciable additional cost.

Mr. PEARSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. It is true that we cannot turn the calendar back and complain about mistakes of the past; that does not solve the problem now. On the other hand, I think it is important that in all areas of the Government we do look at the mistakes of the past in order to avoid the same mistakes in the future.

It was quite apparent for a long time that the Rock Island was losing money and was headed for trouble, and an attempt was made to merge it with other roads in order to serve the public, and at the same time give to management a situation that apparently could operate without a loan.

Can the Senator tell us why that merger never went through?

Mr. PEARSON. The ICC did finally issue an order providing for a merger, but the merger proceeding is not administratively final. It has taken some 12 years, but that is because the parties to the merger proceeding have been contesting every step of the way. Procedures within the ICC and conflicting interests among the various parties drew this matter out to the extent that, as the Senator may know, it was the new Secretary of Transportation's recommendation in the past week that Congress act on some type of legislation which would remove merger proceedings from within the jurisdiction of the ICC.

So I would say to the Senator that there is a good deal of blame that can

be passed around among all parties involved.

One of the reasons why it is suggested that perhaps there would be no really great chance for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act is the fact that the track and roadbed maintenance has been deferred and the costs of building the railroad up are so very great. Nothing has been done for a long time. There is equity in the stock, trustee certificates can be issued, and there can be a maintenance of service as a result of the bankruptcy proceedings themselves. It is thought that this is a matter very much different from the Penn Central, in that the Penn Central was down to rock bottom, no equity was left in any stock, and the assets were being dissipated from day to day.

The point is that you cannot have merger proceedings and have them run through some 12 years and have any sort of viable solution.

Mr. CURTIS. If the Senator will yield briefly for an observation—

Mr. PEARSON. Of course.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not wish to unfairly reflect upon any member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now or at any time in the last 50 years.

Mr. PEARSON. They are prisoners of their own rules and procedures.

Mr. CURTIS. In any personal way, or anyone that works for them. Nevertheless, of all the antiquated agencies of the U.S. Government, they get the prize. They have not changed their procedures in the last 100 years. Not only does it take 10 or 11 years to get an answer on a merger matter that is of vital importance, their other procedures are just as bad. I know of one situation where a fairly small truckline was being acquired by a railroad company. Year after year went by. The seller could not find out whether he should renew the insurance on his trucks, whether he should get new licenses, whether he should repair them, whether he should buy tires—the thing was just pending in Washington.

In this day and age that is intolerable, and I do direct this criticism, not against anyone personally, but against the institution of the ICC. Not only are their procedures and laws antiquated, and while it is true that Congress writes the laws, they have been on the spot in charge of this, charged with public responsibility to provide us with transportation, and they have not come before Congress often enough and with sufficient vigor to demand changes in laws and procedures so we could have an Interstate Commerce Commission that served the public interest in a quick, efficient, and just way.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. PEARSON. I thank the Senator. I might say that I think this is meritorious, and that I hope we will do some good work in that field.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PEARSON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. First, I commend the Senator on his assessment of the problems of the ICC, which I have been studying over a period of years, and found them so complicated and frustrating that, in fact, I

have been tempted from time to time to advocate the abolition of the ICC.

Mr. CURTIS. Well, I do that several times a year, when we cannot get boxcars. So far I have not succeeded, but I keep on trying.

Mr. TAFT. I do, too. But in connection with this particular matter, it seems to me, on initial, cursory examination of it, that even though we have a bankrupt company here, it is in the order that we would establish here that a railroad could come in and start operating with ICC approval over the tracks of the Rock Island; they would be doing so without any compensation, and I have serious question, from a constitutional point of view, whether that is possible if it is true. Will the Senator tell me whether or not in his opinion that is the case, or what was the resolution by the committee of that question?

Mr. PEARSON. The bill seeks to be implemented in this way: Railroads would petition the ICC for authority to operate over lines where service was essential and necessary. The ICC could then issue an order granting temporary operating authority. Any losses are to be borne by the railroads seeking permission to operate.

Mr. TAFT. That is, their revenues and their losses, if I understand the Senator correctly. It does not go to the question of what the interest of the stockholders or the creditors of the Rock Island might be with regard to being compensated for what is obviously, if there should be profits, something of some value.

Mr. PEARSON. The partial answer to that, of course, is that the Rock Island Railroad is now in bankruptcy proceedings under section 77.

Mr. TAFT. That is certainly true, but that does not mean—

Mr. PEARSON. Where the court has the authority not only to protect the interests of the creditors, but of all interested parties.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Ohio that the situation is such that where the Rock Island is concerned, it would be impossible for it to successfully claim any right to reimbursement for usage of its track or other facilities.

Mr. TAFT. I agree, but it seems to me that if this is something of value that is being taken in this situation, and it is of some value because of the question of profit or loss in it, and there is some property there which ultimately would have to go to creditors for the Rock Island, I wonder if the trustee in bankruptcy would not have the obligation to bring a lawsuit to test this particular piece of legislation if we do not take care of this problem and compensate the Rock Island. What remains of the Rock Island and the various holdings in it for the use of the services of the line?

Mr. HARTKE. Let me say there are a number of things in this bill that are not as protective or generous as they could be, but I do not believe it would be subject to a successful lawsuit. In the first place, there is a limitation to the initial order of 180 days, to begin with. That is one provision.

If the Senator would read on page 8 of the report, if the Senator has that print



before him, if he will look down there, it is an initial period for not to exceed 180 days. It must be found that grant authority might result in destruction or injury to the property for them to go ahead and the operation; also if the Senator would read down to the next line:

"... if it shall appear that failure to grant such temporary approval may result in destruction or injury to such railroad properties or in a substantial limitation upon their future usefulness in the performance of adequate and continuous service to the public."

I do not know how one could draw it any more clearly. As far as Rock Island is concerned, they are in a position where a service which is necessary to the public would be continued; that the continuation of that service would be for a limited period of time, and that it would not result in the reduction of the usefulness of that property for the future.

Mr. TAFT. I understand that. But it still does not seem to me to answer the question of service having some value that it does have, and they would be interested in it. It is true it has a value. If you are going to take it away for 180 days, if you take a house away from somebody for 180 days, it is depriving him of property without due process of law.

Mr. PEARSON. May I say to the Senator the petitions which would come forward under this particular provision would be filed in anticipation of cessation of the service involved. The railroad not only is in bankruptcy but is about to shut down its operations.

In addition to that, the ICC, in the issuance of its orders, can attach such conditions as it deems necessary. They might very well do that in the face of any sort of a constitutional question.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator think they could require the payment before the service?

Mr. PEARSON. Yes, the bill provides for the administration of terms and conditions.

Mr. HARTKE. Let me also say that it has repeatedly been held in situations of this kind that the requirement of public convenience and necessity, the requirement for public service there, carries with it certain obligations, and one of the obligations is to the public itself. When a carrier is relieved of that obligation, which under normal circumstances it would be required to perform, it is not only an advantage to them but also to the stockholders of the railroad, even though it is in reorganization. Of course, when they are in reorganization they are under the jurisdiction of the court to begin with.

This is a case of very limited application. What we are saying is it is very limited but, at the same time, it is a very specific case we are addressing ourselves to, and that is the immediate question of the Rock Island Railroad. It is not one which is going to be unique, in my judgment.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield further, there is no question, I take it, that the Rock Island or the trustee in

bankruptcy for the Rock Island actually owns the right-of-way involved.

Mr. HARTKE. Yes, they own it; and they have an obligation to use it, and that obligation, if it is not fulfilled, then there is an obligation to permit someone else to provide for that service.

Mr. TAFT. But the Senator does agree that the ICC, in arranging and approving the use of the track by others, can order compensation to the Rock Island if they find it necessary.

Mr. PEARSON. I might say to the Senator that the law already on the books today, section 1(16) (b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, says that the ICC has the authority when there is a cessation of service to order other railroads to provide that service, and if it does so the Federal Government must reimburse directed carriers to the extent that directed service does not result in a reasonable profit. That comes out of the Federal Treasury.

This is an additional provision which is voluntary in nature, which is not meant—I want to emphasize—to implement the merger plan which has been developed after some 12 years of study, but it provides that the carrier applying for temporary authority would bear any losses.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEARSON. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I feel somewhat like the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) about the ICC. It seems as if every time a railroad which crosses the State of Montana applies to the ICC for a rate increase, it is automatically granted, and it is granted in a hurry.

I introduced a bill some years ago—not too many years ago—to abolish the ICC because it is not only the rate structures which they increase all the time, but it is also the lack of boxcars to take care of our wheat and other commodity shipments from the State of Montana east and west.

I believe I read in the newspaper the other day that the trustees in bankruptcy of the Penn Central got pretty hefty raises in their pay; is that true?

Mr. PEARSON. I think that is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Whereas on the Rock Island there have been firings and reductions in pay.

Mr. PEARSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Now, on page 8 it states under "Estimated Cost of the Legislation":

The administration of this act will entail no appreciable additional cost.

Can the Senator inform the Senate what he means by no appreciable additional costs in the figures?

Mr. PEARSON. The whole thrust of the bill is to provide service at no additional cost to the Federal Government, I would assume that that language was put in there because there might be additional costs in the administration in the ICC itself.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In the ICC?

Mr. PEARSON. In the ICC itself.

Mr. MANSFIELD. How many commissioners does the ICC have and how big a staff does it have? Eleven commissioners. I think it might be well if that could be furnished for the RECORD. It is a big old outfit. It has a lot of clout. It has helped to create a bureaucracy which, I am sure, has not shrunk with the years any more than any other Government bureaucracy.

Mr. PEARSON. If the Senator will yield, I am told the estimated number of the staff of the ICC is in the range of 2,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. 2,000.

Now, S. 917 is:

A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad pending final determination by the Commission.

What is the Commission's final determination going to be? Does the Senator have any idea?

Mr. PEARSON. The final determination of the reorganization of the railroad itself.

Mr. HARTKE. Let me make two points on that, if the Senator will yield.

Mr. PEARSON. I yield.

Mr. HARTKE. First, a railroad. It can be renewed by the commission under certain conditions. But these railroads are in reorganization, which means, very simply, under chapter 77 of the bankruptcy law that they are being administered by trustees under the jurisdiction of the court.

The ultimate determination of that, certainly, is not going to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ultimate decision is going to be made within the framework of the court, or other than that, within the framework, hopefully, of some type of legislative procedure which we can come forward within the future.

But as far as the Rock Island is concerned at this moment, that provision in the title of the act means, very simply, this is temporary authority granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission within the framework of the overall jurisdiction of the reorganization court.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HARTKE. Let me point out one other thing. I doubt whether there would be any cost whatsoever under this bill. I really cannot see it, but I think rather than have a flat statement that there would be no cost whatsoever, it was our judgment if there was some additional administrative cost—such as sending people out there to do the work, or something of that kind which could not be performed under our procedures—would be providing some protection. There is no anticipation of any additional cost.

Let me say one thing to the Senator from Ohio about the constitutional and legal question. Under the cases and under the testing of the constitutionality of the Regional Reorganization Act, I think this matter has been really thoroughly litigated. I do not believe it is open to question whatsoever.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator for his comments.

Mr. HARTKE. Let me make one fur-

ther comment. There is always the provisions of the Tucker Act. If there has been some undue taking under the due process clause, that always is available.

But let me say, I do not think it would be available under this legislation. I think it is available, but I do not think it would apply.

Mr. TAFT. It would not apply because the Senator feels if compensation is due, the ICC—

Mr. HARTKE. That is right. I think Senator PEARSON put his finger on that. But no compensation is justified.

This authority is already contained in section 2 of the Interstate Commerce Act in regard to motor carriers. It is not new in that regard.

Mr. TAFT. The motor carriers run on the public highways, not on the right-of-way run by the trustee in bankruptcy.

Mr. HARTKE. It is basically the same thing. They receive their certificate of public convenience and necessity. They receive their certificate and authorization to go over these routes and that certificate has with it an obligation of performance.

Mr. TAFT. That is correct.

Mr. HARTKE. And with that obligation in performance, when they cease to perform that service, that in and of itself—

Mr. TAFT. But the trustee in bankruptcy of the Rock Island does not own his right-of-way.

Mr. HARTKE. The trustee in bankruptcy—

Mr. TAFT. He may to operate, but not on the right-of-way.

Mr. HARTKE. He owns the right-of-way and also to use that right-of-way, but when he fails in that performance he has forfeited his rights. In any case, they are losing money.

Mr. TAFT. I will not press the amendment at this time, but I have read the language of the act. I think the implications of it are to the contrary. Perhaps by legislative history here, we have established legislative history to say the ICC does have authority to pay compensation if required, but I do not read the language that way.

In fact, the prior clause relating to protecting the fair and equitable arrangement, protect the interests of the railroad employees, would seem to imply to me, perhaps, there is not anybody else that—

Mr. PEARSON. May I respond to the Senator by saying that I am not certain that the language was drawn at the time to anticipate the issue that the Senator has properly raised, but I think there is authority there, and will say so in relation to the legislative history, that that kind of condition could be implied and enforced by the ICC in granting the petition, or that, as the Senator from Indiana said, the Tucker Act is still there to compensate carriers.

Mr. TAFT. I thank the Senator for that remark. I think that does pretty clearly establish legislative history.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the Senator yield for a second?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARTKE). The time of the Senator from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HARTKE. I yield the Senator additional time.

Mr. PEARSON. I thank the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I have no further comments to make and I am ready for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Will the Senator yield

Mr. HARTKE. Yes.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, although I have no particularly strenuous objection to this bill—and in fact recognize there may come a time when the authority it provides could be useful—I question just how necessary it really is in dealing with the immediate problems involving the Rock Island Railroad.

As originally conceived, that is, S. 917 sought to permit what would amount to implementation of a temporary merger arrangement between two willing carriers. Specifically, it would have allowed principally the Union Pacific—through mandate of the ICC—to proceed with its operation of Rock Island routes pending final formal approval of a consolidation between the two lines.

Now, however, Union Pacific has disaffirmed its merger intent and presumably would not be agreeable to taking over Rock Island services on that basis. Moreover, the Rock Island's own bargaining position is at best clouded by its section 77 reorganization status.

I am a little concerned, therefore, that until Rock Island's ultimate destiny can be determined, this legislation may further complicate and confuse matters. There might even be a serious constitutional problem arising if, for example, another carrier who desires a "piece of the Rock" makes the designated application to the ICC who—in all its wisdom—determines that the "substantial destruction" or "future usefulness" requirements have been met with respect to a part of the Rock Island properties.

Of course, we are supposed to assume that this bill contemplates a partial shutdown or discontinuation of essential services—but it does not, after all, say that. Accordingly, we could fully expect—in the case of an ICC finding with which the Rock Island or a carrier in similar circumstances does not acquiesce—the authority provided by S. 917 to be challenged in Court.

While I am not inclined to vote against this measure in the event a rollcall is taken, I really believe we could better concentrate our efforts on other proposals—such as that introduced with my cosponsorship by the distinguished Senators from Oklahoma and Arkansas (Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. McCLELLAN). I refer to S. 1306, which would go a long way towards stabilizing the Rock Island situation until a longer-range solution can be worked out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the first committee amendment.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

# COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

On page 1, beginning on line 8, strike out the following:

"(g) Pending the determination of an application filed with the Commission for approval of a consolidation or merger of the properties of two or more carriers by railroad; or of a purchase, lease, acquisition of control, or contract to operate the properties of one or more carriers by railroad; or of acquisition by a carrier by railroad of trackage rights over, or joint ownership in or joint use of any railroad line or lines owned or operated by any other such carrier, and terminals incident thereto,"

And insert in lieu thereof:

"Upon application by a carrier by railroad";

On page 2, in line 9, following the word "Grant", insert the words "such carrier"; in line 10, following the words "180 days," strike the words "of the operation of" and insert the words "to operate"; beginning in line 11, following the words "railroad properties" strike out the words "or property rights sought to be acquired by the party or parties proposing in such pending application to acquire such properties or property rights," and insert the words "owned or operated by another carrier by railroad,"; beginning in line 17, following the word "or" strike the words "property rights sought to be acquired, or to interfere substantially with" and insert the words "in a substantial limitation upon"; beginning in line 20, following the word "public" strike the period and insert the following:

"Provided, That as a condition of its approval of any such application under this subparagraph, the Commission shall require a fair and equitable arrangement to protect the interests of the railroad employees affected,"

On page 3, beginning in line 2, following the word "warrant" strike the period and insert the following "including but not limited to terms and conditions providing for modification or revocation of such order,"; beginning in line 4, strike out the words "Extension of such temporary authority beyond 180 days may be determined by the Commission" and insert the words "The Commission may extend such temporary authority beyond 180 days"; beginning in line 7, following the word "or" strike out the words "it may determine the need therefor"; beginning in line 8, following the word "initiative," insert the following:

"Every 60 days, the Commission shall report to the Congress upon the effect of all such orders issued under this subparagraph in effect during such 60-day period on competition between carriers by railroad subject to this part: *Provided*, That such a report shall not be required for any such period during which no such orders are in effect,"

Beginning on line 15, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) Section 1(16)(b)(A) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Such direction shall be effective for no longer than 60 days unless extended or renewed by the Commission for cause shown for an additional period or periods. Such additional period or periods shall not exceed in the aggregate 180 days. At the time of any such extension or renewal, the Commission may alter or amend its direction with respect to such carrier by substituting an-



other carrier or carriers for a directed carrier, or otherwise."

(b) Section 1(16)(b)(E) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(E)) is amended by striking "90 days after expiration of such order" and inserting in lieu thereof "30 days after the last day of each calendar month during which such costs are incurred";

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Railroad Temporary Operating Authority Act".*

SEC. 2. Section 5(2) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 5(2)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

Upon application by a carrier by railroad the Commission may, in its discretion, and without hearing, grant such carrier temporary approval, for a period not exceeding 180 days, to operate all or part of the railroad properties owned or operated by another carrier by railroad, if it shall appear that failure to grant such temporary approval may result in destruction of or injury to such railroad properties in a substantial limitation upon their future usefulness in the performance of adequate and continuous service to the public: *Provided*, That as a condition of its approval of any such application under this subparagraph, the Commission shall require a fair and equitable arrangement to protect the interests of the railroad employees affected. The Commission may, in its discretion, attach to any order granting such temporary approval such terms and conditions as in its judgment the circumstances surrounding such temporary approval shall warrant, including but not limited to terms and conditions providing for modification or revocation of such order. The Commission may extend such temporary authority beyond 180 days upon written request by an interested party, or upon its own initiative. Every 60 days, the Commission shall report to the Congress upon the effect of all such orders issued under this subparagraph in effect during such 60-day period on competition between carriers by railroad subject to this part: *Provided*, That such a report shall not be required for any such period during which no such orders are in effect.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1(16)(b)(A) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Such direction shall be effective for no longer than 60 days unless extended or renewed by the Commission for cause shown for an additional designated period or periods. Such additional period or periods shall not exceed in the aggregate 180 days. At the time of any such extension or renewal, the Commission may alter or amend its direction with respect to such carrier by substituting another carrier or carriers for a directed carrier, or otherwise."

(b) Section 1(16)(b)(E) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(E)) is amended by striking "90 days after expiration of such order" and inserting in lieu thereof "30 days after the last day of each calendar month during which such costs are incurred".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, the legislation before the Senate for consideration at this time was introduced by the

distinguished ranking minority member of our Committee on Commerce (Mr. PEARSON), for himself, and Senators CLARK, CULVER, HUMPHREY, and MONDALE. It would amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission—ICC—to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad to operate all or part of the railroad properties operated by another carrier by railroad; and, more specifically, it is designed to vest in the ICC the complete authority needed to insure the continuation of essential rail services in the region served by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Co.—Rock Island.

Mr. President, the Rock Island in recent weeks entered reorganization under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. It has a severe cash shortage problem which might at any time necessitate cessation of its rail service. Such a cessation of rail service by the Rock Island would result in significant economic hardship to the affected region. The Rock Island operates more than 7,000 miles of rail lines in 13 Midwestern States and employs approximately 10,000 people. While several other railroads provide competitive service in the Rock Island's territory, the Rock Island is the only carrier available to a substantial number—as much as 30 percent—of the shippers in the affected region. For example, 180 grain elevators in Kansas depend exclusively for rail service on the Rock Island. The Federal Energy Administration estimates that alternative motor carrier service for these elevators could require 669,000 movements per year and could consume as much as 22.2 million gallons of diesel fuel. Thus, continuation of many of the services provided by the Rock Island is essential to the maintenance of the economy in the affected region.

Mr. President, I am well aware of the reluctance of many members of this body to extend additional financial assistance to marginal railroads. Certainly, that issue has been fully aired in this chamber during the deliberations on the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 and amendments thereto. However, Mr. President, S. 917 would not provide any financial assistance to the Rock Island or any other railroad. Rather, it would provide the ICC with the authority necessary to continue Rock Island services without such assistance in instances when other railroads are willing to operate Rock Island properties on a temporary basis.

Mr. President, I find myself once again taking the floor to manage an emergency bill to address the impending collapse of a major American railroad. Once again the Federal Government is stepping into the breach to provide for continuation of vital rail services to communities in the several States.

Mr. President, as I have repeated time and again, it is becoming increasingly difficult for me to sponsor and sell stop-gap measures to prop up our deteriorating railroads. Earlier this year, it was a bailout for the bankrupt Penn Central; today we propose to allow the ICC to grant temporary operating authority to other rail carriers to operate the proper-

ties of the Rock Island; tomorrow, who knows what patchwork scheme will be advanced to save rail service in one part or another of the country?

Mr. President, I confess my frustration with the pending legislation. On the one hand, it embodies a reasonable interim solution in situations when a railroad is unable to continue service by expanding the options available to the ICC before the actual crisis situation. On the other hand, little in the way of a cure, let alone a proper diagnosis, of the sickness that is sapping the life out of the railroad industry has been forthcoming.

Therefore, I call on my colleagues to focus on those initial efforts by the U.S. Railway Association, the Rail Services Planning Office, the Department of Transportation, and others, to develop a comprehensive plan to put the Nation's railroads on the right track as a viable, competitive, and energy-efficient transportation mode for America's future.

The Congress has acted to resolve the railroad problem in the Northeast region of our country, and I believe it should also take action with regard to similar problems in the Midwest and other regions. Therefore, pending a comprehensive resolution of the problems confronting all of our Nation's railroads, I urge the favorable consideration by the Senate of the pending bill, S. 917, as an appropriate response to the critical situation confronting the region served by the Rock Island.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, when S. 917 was originally introduced in the Senate on March 3, 1975, I had asked that my name be added as a cosponsor to that bill. It was my opinion that the best solution to the Rock Island crisis was to allow the railroad industry itself to solve its problems by expediting a long-sought merger between the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

The Union Pacific has since indicated that it is no longer interested in a merger, and the Rock Island filed for reorganization in bankruptcy on March 17. Therefore, S. 917 no longer offers the solution for which it was originally introduced.

S. 917 places discretionary power in the Interstate Commerce Commission—ICC—to order the temporary operation of one railroad by another railroad, "if it shall appear that failure to grant such temporary approval may result in the destruction of or injury to such railroad properties or in a substantial limitation upon their future usefulness in the performance of adequate and continuous service to the public."

I have serious reservations about the ability of the ICC to carry out the new discretionary powers it would have under this bill in light of its ability to carry out its responsibilities under the Interstate Commerce Act as it is now written and under which it has operated for many years.

My distinguished colleague from Ohio, Senator TAFT, has raised serious questions regarding the constitutionality of this bill and I share those concerns also.

This bill does not help the Rock Island. It does potentially contain provisions

that could be harmful to other railroads that are in a financially unstable condition.

I am deeply concerned also that the Commerce Committee has suggested in its report—S.R. 62—on page 7 that:

Future action may include the need for reorganization of the railroads in the Midwest under a plan similar to that provided for the railroads in the Northeast and Midwest in the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973.

If the railroad reorganization of the Northeast is an example of a solution for the problem of the railroads of the Midwest, I oppose such an approach, just as I oppose this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn from S. 917 as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Does the Senator from Indiana yield back his time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On whose time?

Mr. HARTKE. On my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 917) was passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad and for other purposes.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 917) be printed in the RECORD as passed, and that copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 917) as passed, reads as follows:

#### S. 917

To amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant temporary operating authority to a carrier by railroad, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Railroad Temporary Operating Authority Act".

SEC. 2. Section 5(2) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 5(2)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Upon application by a carrier by railroad the Commission may, in its discretion, and without hearing, grant such carrier temporary approval, for a period not exceeding 180 days, to operate all or part of the railroad properties owned or operated by another carrier by railroad, if it shall appear that failure to grant such temporary approval may result in destruction of or injury to such railroad properties or in a substantial limitation upon their future usefulness in the performance of adequate and continuous service to the public: *Provided*, That as a condition of its approval of any such application under this subparagraph, the Commission shall require a fair and equitable arrangement to protect the interests of the railroad employees affected. The Commission may, in its discretion, attach to any order granting such temporary approval such terms and conditions as in its judgment the circumstances surrounding such temporary approval shall warrant, including but not limited to terms and conditions providing for modification or revocation of such order. The Commission may extend such temporary authority beyond 180 days upon written request by any interested party, or upon its own initiative. Every 60 days, the Commission shall report to the Congress upon the effect of all such orders issued under this subparagraph in effect during such 60-day period on competition between carriers by railroad subject to this part: *Provided*, That such a report shall not be required for any such period during which no such orders are in effect."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1(16)(b)(A) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Such direction shall be effective for no longer than 60 days unless extended or renewed by the Commission for cause shown for an additional designated period or periods. Such additional period or periods shall not exceed in the aggregate 180 days. At the time of any such extension or renewal, the Commission may alter or amend its direction with respect to such carrier by substituting another carrier or carriers for a directed carrier, or otherwise."

(b) Section 1(16)(b)(E) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1(16)(b)(E)) is amended by striking "90 days after expiration of such order" and inserting in lieu thereof "30 days after the last day of each calendar month during which such costs are incurred".

#### ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senate will meet tomorrow at 11 a.m., following a recess. After the two leaders or their designees have been recognized under the standing order, Mr. TAFT will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes. Mr. JAVITS will then be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business of not to exceed 30 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak not in excess of 5 minutes each during that period.

At the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent

Resolution 31, relating to a determination of the congressional budget of the U.S. Government.

#### RECESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 2:53 p.m. the Senate recessed until Tuesday, April 29, 1975, at 11 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 28, 1975:

##### LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for the terms indicated (new positions).

For a term of 2 years commencing upon the date of the first meeting of the Board: Marshall Jordan Breger, of Texas. William J. Janklow, of South Dakota. William L. Knecht, of California. Rodolfo Montejano, of California. Samuel D. Thurman, of Utah.

For a term of 3 years commencing upon the date of the first meeting of the Board: Roger C. Cramton, of New York.

Edith Green, of Oregon. Robert J. Kutak, of Nebraska. Revius O. Ortique, Jr., of Louisiana. Glee S. Smith, Jr., of Kansas. Glenn C. Stophel, of Tennessee.

##### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Isabel A. Burgess, of Arizona, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1979 (reappointment).

##### IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander.

##### LINE

##### Lieutenant commander

Abbey, Donald Lewis  
Abbey, James Robert  
Abel, Warren Robert  
Abrams, Steven Selby  
Adair, Roy Ernest, Jr.  
Adams, Charles Edward  
Adams, Chester Anthony  
Adams, James Winston  
Adams, John Robert  
Adams, William Victor, Jr.  
Addicott, Raymond Walter  
Afdahl, Darwin Frank  
Agnew, Alfred Howard  
Agnew, James Robert  
Ahern, David Gaynor  
Ahlborn, Edward Richard, Jr.  
Albaugh, Cleve Willis  
Albright, Richard Charles  
Albright Robert Ernest  
Alcorn, Wendell Reed  
Allen, Henry Carter  
Allen, John E.  
Allin, John Wilfrid  
Allison, William Stuart, III  
Allwine Robert Anderson  
Althouse Thomas Stephenson  
Amundsen, Richard Oliver, Jr.  
Anawalt Richard Arthur  
Andersen, Franklin Dayle  
Andersen Oliver Lorrain  
Anderson, Gerald Lee  
Anderson, Raymond Charles  
Anderson, Richard Arnold  
Anderson, Richard Glenn  
Anderssen, Arthur Harold



Andrews, James Randolph  
 Andrews, Larry Joe  
 Andrews, Michael Keeney  
 Andridge, Phillip Carl  
 Anselmo, Phillip Shepard  
 Anson, Robert, Jr.  
 Antrim, Benjamin Franklin, III  
 Arnest, Charles Sherman  
 Arnold, David Phillips  
 Arnold, William Knowles, Jr.  
 Arnold, William Tamm  
 Arthur, John Robert, Jr.  
 Astor, Lawrence Ira  
 Aubuchon, Robert George  
 Aucella, John Paul  
 Auer, James Edward  
 Austin, Donald Gene  
 Austin, Leon  
 Austin, Michael Gaylord  
 Avery, Donald William, Jr.  
 Avery, Robert Young  
 Babb, Dewey Eugene  
 Baffer, Roger Alexander  
 Bagby, James Lovelace, Jr.  
 Bailey, Howard Lindy  
 Bailey, James Lindsey  
 Bailey, Larry Wayne  
 Bailey, Larry Weldon  
 Baird, Don Wilson  
 Baker, Brent  
 Baker, David James  
 Baker, John Lee  
 Baker, John Sherman  
 Baker, Milton Sumner, Jr.  
 Baker, Willard David  
 Baldwin, John Milton, III  
 Baldwin, Richard Charles  
 Balian, Alexander George  
 Ball, Harry Francis, Jr.  
 Ballard, Don Eugene  
 Baltutis, John Stanley  
 Balut, Stephen John  
 Barbour, Richard Elwood  
 Bard, Albert Eugene  
 Barker, Ross Daniel  
 Barnes, Harlan Leslie  
 Barnes, James Clayton, Jr.  
 Barnett, William Richard  
 Barney, William Clifford  
 Barnicle, Paul Edward  
 Baron, Michael  
 Barrow, Edward M., Jr.  
 Barrows, Blair  
 Barthold, Todd Alan  
 Bartlett, Robert Charles  
 Bartol, John Hone, Jr.  
 Bartolomei, Marino James  
 Barton, William Robert  
 Bassett, Larry Allen  
 Bates, Allen Webster, Jr.  
 Bates, Robert Carroll  
 Batie, Howard Franklin  
 Batti, Donald Edward  
 Batzel, Thomas Joseph  
 Bauer, Wayne Edmund  
 Baumhofer, William James  
 Beal, Richard Frank  
 Beall, David Albert  
 Bealle, William Edgar  
 Bean, Charles Dunbar  
 Beasley, Fenn Coffin  
 Beaton, John Hudson  
 Becker, Dennis Edward  
 Beckham, Robert Frederick  
 Beedle, Ralph Eugene  
 Begley, Jerry Noonan  
 Behrend, Robert Michael  
 Beland, Conrad Lucien  
 Belanger, Raymond Louis  
 Bell, Corwin Allan  
 Bell, Denis Joseph William  
 Bell, Merlin Gene  
 Bellingham, Herbert John  
 Bellis, James Richard  
 Belmore, Richard Kenneth  
 Belton, David Calvin  
 Benepe, John Wesley  
 Bennett, Paul Lawrence  
 Bennett, Richard Allan  
 Bennitt, Brent Martin  
 Berg, John Stoddard

Berigan, Francis Michael  
 Berkey, Thomas Joe  
 Berry, Billy W.  
 Berry, John David  
 Berry, Russell Elliott, Jr.  
 Betzner, Hugh William, Jr.  
 Beumer, Theodore Herman  
 Beyer, Dean Harder  
 Beyman, David Earl  
 Bezrutch, Rudolph Art  
 Bierig, Frederick Arthur  
 Bilbrey, Harlan Kenneth  
 Billingsley, Christopher  
 Bisbing, Raymond Harvey  
 Bishop, Joseph Brooke  
 Bissonnette, Laurence Arthur  
 Bivins, Howard Vernon  
 Bjorkner, Arthur Charles  
 Blakeley, William Robert  
 Bledsoe, John Francis  
 Blesch, Jerry Morgan  
 Blevins, Ladelle F.  
 Blumberg, Lawrence Bertram  
 Blunden, Alec Reginald  
 Bogard, Thomas Hugh  
 Boggess, Randolph Cowan  
 Bohley, Carl Martin  
 Bohn, Charles Joseph, Jr.  
 Bole, Robert Fulton, Jr.  
 Bolka, David Frank  
 Bonds, John Bledsoe  
 Boone, George Junior  
 Borghoff, Francis A.  
 Boss, Ronald Arthur  
 Boston, Michael Rhodes  
 Boswell, Dale Eugene  
 Boughton, Louis Charles  
 Bowers, Fred Forest  
 Bowes, William Charles  
 Bowman, Terry L.  
 Boyce, Robert William  
 Boyd, John Theodore  
 Boydston, James Laymance  
 Boyer, Philip Albert, III  
 Bradberry, Brent Alan  
 Bradshaw, Wilton Drexel  
 Braham, Donald Francis  
 Branch, Allen Drue  
 Brauer, Gordon Richard  
 Brayton, Gerald Ray  
 Brennan, Michael John  
 Brennan, William John  
 Brickett, John Francis  
 Bright, Calvin Fred  
 Brink, James Andrew  
 Brittingham, Edward Michael  
 Brodehl, Richard Brian  
 Brokaw, Charles Roger  
 Bronson, Marshall Wilkes  
 Brough, Robert Franklin  
 Brown, Carroll Dean  
 Brown, Charles Franklin  
 Brown, David Charles  
 Brown, Donald Hugh  
 Brown, Emory Worth, Jr.  
 Brown, George Elliott, Jr.  
 Brown, Hal Gibbs  
 Brown, Joseph Richard  
 Brown, Joseph Zachariah  
 Brown, Noel Warren  
 Brown, Ronald Lee  
 Brown, William Bruce  
 Browne, Joseph Majette  
 Browning, Robert Eugene  
 Brucato, Philip Edward  
 Brun, Charles Robert  
 Brunelle, William Thomas  
 Brunhaver, Richard Marvin  
 Brunner, Maurice Thomas  
 Bryant, Herbert Victor  
 Bryant, James Culver  
 Bryant, William Harry  
 Buchans, James Curtis  
 Buck, Arthur Edwin, Jr.  
 Buckley, Peter Patrick  
 Buckley, Thomas Daniel  
 Buckley, William Clayton  
 Buell, Kenneth Richard  
 Buescher, Stephen Meredith  
 Bugg, William Edmunds  
 Bunn, Ronald Roy

Burch, Othney Phelps  
 Burcham, Devirda Houston, II  
 Burges, Rufus Thurman, Jr.  
 Burgess, Andrew Lynn, Jr.  
 Burgett, Bernard Edward  
 Burke, Gary Leigh  
 Burke, Kevin James  
 Burke, Michael Edward  
 Burns, Robert Louis  
 Burrell, Donald Overt, III  
 Burritt, James Graham  
 Burrows, John Shober, III  
 Burt, John Alan  
 Burtram, Roderick  
 Bussey, Laurence Throckmort  
 Bustamante, Charles Joseph  
 Butler, Francis Wayne  
 Butler, John Harrison  
 Byers, John Arthur  
 Byrnes, David Thomas  
 Byrnes, Henry Francis, Jr.  
 Cablk, Steven Richard  
 Cacchione, David Americo  
 Cahill, Allen Lewis  
 Calande, John Joseph, Jr.  
 Calhoun, Ronald Joel  
 Callahan, Paul Lawrence  
 Calvano, Charles Natale  
 Camp, Norman Thomas  
 Campbell, Guy Reeder, III  
 Canaday, Carlton Weaver  
 Canady, Paul Allen  
 Canepa, Louis Robert  
 Capewell, John, Jr.  
 Capie, Donald James  
 Carder, William Hunter  
 Carl, Lester William  
 Carlmark, Jon William  
 Carlson, John Algot  
 Carman, Jesse Logan  
 Carney, James Allen  
 Carpenter, Allan Russell  
 Carroll, Hugh Edward, II  
 Carson, Joe Warren  
 Carswell, Herschell Ronald  
 Carter, Clyde Louis  
 Carter, James O'Neill  
 Cash, Roy, Jr.  
 Cashin, Joseph William, Jr.  
 Cassidy, Tom Kenneth  
 Cassiman, Paul Arthur  
 Cerstvik, John Theodore  
 Chadwick, Stephen Kent  
 Chafin, Thomas Lee  
 Challender, Jack Lee  
 Chapman, Austin Eugene  
 Chappell, Stephen Francis  
 Charette, Alfred Arthur, Jr.  
 Charles, David Montgomery  
 Chasteen, Robert Wayne  
 Chauncey, Gregory Arthur  
 Chesbrough, Geoffrey Lynn  
 Chesser, Marvin Brooks, Jr.  
 Chester, James B.  
 Christensen, Clyde Vernon  
 Christensen, Edward Louis  
 Christensen, George Ainsworth  
 Churbuck, James Forrest  
 Cima, Frank John  
 Ciszewski, Robert Allen  
 Clair, Robert Arthur  
 Clarey, Stephen Scott  
 Clark, Arthur  
 Clark, Arthur Doron  
 Clark, David George  
 Clark, Hiram Ward, Jr.  
 Clark, Howard Bowman  
 Clark, Vady Robert  
 Clark, Walter Thomas  
 Clark, William Thorkel  
 Clarke, Edward Joseph  
 Clason, Aryl Benton  
 Cleary, Francis Paul  
 Clemenger, John William  
 Cline, Robert Neil  
 Clow, Wallace Gilbert, Jr.  
 Coates, Thomas Ashley  
 Cochran, Frederick Franklin  
 Cockrell, Milford Norman, Jr.  
 Coffey, John Andrew  
 Cohen, Steven Robert

Colavito, Thomas Joseph  
 Cole, Legrande Ogden, Jr.  
 Coleman, Jon Suber  
 Coleman, Thomas Milton  
 Collins, Richard Xavier  
 Collins, William Gerard, Jr.  
 Collman, Charles Bonham  
 Colthurst, Wallace R.  
 Colucci, Anthony Robert  
 Comfort, Anthony Jerome  
 Compton, Andrew Jerome  
 Comstock, George Alfred  
 Conley, Dennis Ronald  
 Connolly, Michael Brian  
 Conrey, Thomas Rolland  
 Conway, Frank Mark III  
 Cook, Bruce Conrad  
 Cook, Douglas Watkins  
 Cook, John Francis, Jr.  
 Cook, Raymond Lee  
 Cooke, Oren Boyd  
 Cooper, George Thomas  
 Copeland, Aaron Clifford  
 Corcoran, Joseph Francis  
 Corgan, Michael Thomas  
 Corn, Robert Holt  
 Cornia, Howard  
 Coshaw, George Horace II  
 Costelli, John Patrick II  
 Coulter, William Laurence  
 Coupe, Jay, Jr.  
 Cousins, Belmont William  
 Covey, Robert Wesley  
 Covington, William Ellerbe  
 Coward, Asbury IV  
 Cowart, John Michael  
 Cox, John Hannan  
 Cox, Landon Greaud, Jr.  
 Cox, Virgil Glenn  
 Craddock, John Raymond  
 Craft, James Harris  
 Craig, Philip Charles  
 Crane, Mark Francis  
 Crawford, Leslie Paul  
 Creighton, Charles Benson  
 Creps, Stephen George  
 Cressy, Peter Hollon  
 Croix, Larry Edmond  
 Croll, Larry Richard  
 Cronin, Michael Paul  
 Crooks, Richard Alan  
 Crooks, Stephen Chapman  
 Cross, Stanley Owen  
 Crossman, Walter Augustine  
 Crow, Robert Lee  
 Crowe, Lucious Brannon  
 Crowley, Edward Joseph  
 Crumly, Jerry MacLean  
 Cullipher, John Oscar  
 Culver, John Bergen III  
 Cummings, Vincent Paul, Jr.  
 Cunha, George Daniel Martin  
 Curran, Lawrence E.  
 Currey, John Michael  
 Currie, Daniel Lee, Jr.  
 Curtin, Andrew James  
 Curtin, Peter Maxime  
 Curtis, Richard Bradford  
 Curtis, Robert Edwin  
 Cybul, Harvey John  
 Dadant, Dennis John  
 Dade, Thomas Brodrick  
 Dahl, Dennis Kay  
 Daigle, Glenn Henri  
 Dalberg, Richard Leo, Jr.  
 Dalton, Clem Edward  
 Daley, Michael James  
 Dalrymple, Edward Kent  
 Dalton, Gerard Holbrook  
 Dalton, Henry Frederick  
 Daly, Edward Lawrence  
 Daniels, James Edward  
 Dannheim, William Taylor  
 Daramus, Nicholas Thomas, Jr.  
 Dau, Frederick W., III  
 Daugherty, Shaun Michael  
 Daughters, Milo Philip, II  
 Davidson, Alan Norton  
 Davidson, Dan Lee  
 Davis, Edward Anthony  
 Davis, Eugene Berkeley

Davis, Gerald, Jr.  
 Davis, Henry Hooper, Jr.  
 Davis, John C.  
 Davis, John Paul, Jr.  
 Davis, Martin Dörner  
 Davis, Milton Edwin, Jr.  
 Davis, Richard Clinton  
 Davis, Robert Lee  
 Davis, Thomas Cahill, Jr.  
 Day, Patrick Arthur  
 Decarli, Wiley Paul  
 Decker, Wilbur Leon  
 Declercq, Keith Laverne  
 Decrona, Donald Allen  
 Deevy, Thomas Joseph  
 Defloria, Joseph George, Jr.  
 Defries, Melton Ellis, Sr.  
 Dehnert, Charles Eugene  
 Dekker, Jon Karel  
 Deklever, Vaughn Gerard  
 Dekshenicks, Vidvuds  
 Delgaizo, Theodore John  
 Demark, Ramon Samuel  
 Demech, Fred Ralph, Jr.  
 Denault, Donald Raymond  
 Denning, William James, III  
 Dennis, James Augustin, Jr.  
 Denson, James Kitchel  
 Denton, William Howard  
 Derf, Tad Arlen  
 Dersham, Dayton Leisle  
 Desrosiers, Richard Albert  
 Deutermann, Peter Thomas  
 Dewey, John Robert  
 Dias, Gerald Freitas  
 Dick, Allen Howard  
 Diehl, Robert Walter Johns  
 Dietz, Gary Conrad  
 Dill, Donald Lloyd  
 Diselrod, John Edwin  
 Ditchey, Robert Louis  
 Ditmore, George Walter, II  
 Dix, Paul Grover  
 Dixon, Douglas Mack  
 Dobberteen, James David  
 Dodd, James Lloyd  
 Dollard, John Anthony  
 Domaloan, Paul  
 Donaldson, William Jay  
 Donahue, Drake Allen  
 Donegan, John Joseph, Jr.  
 Doney, John Harvey, III  
 Donn, Alan Henry  
 Donnelly, John Joseph  
 Donofrio, Anthony Louis  
 Dorman, Craig Emery  
 Dorman, Merrill Herrick  
 Dorsey, Medford Don  
 Doswell, Eugene Varnon  
 Doty, Wells Blakeslee  
 Dougherty, Robert Joseph  
 Downs, Charles Patrick  
 Doyle, Thomas Francis, Jr.  
 Drake, Albert Wayne  
 Drew, James Joseph  
 Driscoll, Kurt Allen  
 Droste, James Bentley  
 Dryden, Victor Duane  
 Dryden, William Thomas  
 Duchock, Charles Jack, Jr.  
 Duda, Daniel Martin  
 Duffield, Carper Paul, Jr.  
 Dufresne, Michael Paul, Jr.  
 Dukat, Frank  
 Duncan, Duane Stewart, Jr.  
 Dunlap, Calvin Ray, III  
 Dunlap, Howard Dewitt  
 Dunn, Anthony Thomas  
 Dunne, Gerald William  
 Dunstan, Richard Alan  
 Dunton, Lewis Warren, III  
 Durham, Dan Wilson  
 Durham, Jere Carlton  
 Durkee, Albert White  
 Earner, William Anthony, Jr.  
 Earnhardt, John Baughn  
 Easley, George Alfred  
 Eckstein, Eric Rockhill  
 Edgar, Peter David  
 Edge, Jacob, II  
 Edleson, Stuart Kaufmann, Jr.

Edmonston, Lee K.  
 Edwards, Joseph William  
 Edwards, L. Vernon, Jr.  
 Efrid, William Alexander  
 Ehret, Howard Charles  
 Elschen, Gerald Nicholas  
 Elssing, Frank Eugene III  
 Elberfeld, Lawrence George  
 Eldred, William Alexander  
 Elkins, Frank Callihan  
 Eller, John Christian  
 Ellis, George Jeremiah  
 Ellis, John Richard  
 Ellis, Richard Hoff  
 Ellis, William Christopher  
 Ellis, Winford Gerald  
 Ellison, William Theodore  
 Ellsworth, Thomas Burpee, Jr.  
 Elmore, Lawrence L.  
 Elrod, Stephen Anthony  
 Emarine, Larry Lee  
 Emerson, Norman Perry  
 Emery, George Williams  
 Endrizzi, Raymond Louis  
 Engman, Lee Mathew  
 Engwell, Darrel Wayne  
 Ennis, Michael Kirby  
 Enriquez, Jose  
 Erlandson, John Lyle, Sr.  
 Esbeck, Leonard John  
 Estell, William Andrew, Jr.  
 Estes, Donald Harold  
 Eubanks, Glen Earl  
 Evans, Irvin Christopher, Jr.  
 Evans, Jimmie Wayne  
 Ewert, Lawrence Edward  
 Falcon, Michael Francis  
 Fant, Robert St. Clair, Jr.  
 Fantin, Jonnie Ronald  
 Farber, Donald Joseph  
 Farley, Robert Theodore  
 Farmer, Michael Arthur  
 Faticoni, John Anthony  
 Feist, Eugene Paul  
 Felps, Lowell Douglas  
 Ferguson, Jerry Edward  
 Ferguson, Thomas Edward  
 Ferranti, Nicholas Anthony  
 Ferrell, John Lester  
 Ferriter, Nicholas Mark  
 Fertig, Lanny Leo  
 Fiedeldej, Joseph Wilfred J.  
 Field, John Burke  
 Fields, James Richard  
 Finch, Parker Thomas, Jr.  
 Finley, John Cain  
 Finn, Edward Stephen  
 Fiori, Mario Peter  
 Firestone, Philip Giles  
 Firnbach, James Donald  
 Fischer, Ernest Collis  
 Fishburn, Charles George  
 Fisher, Gordon Everet, III  
 Fister, George Rodwell  
 Fitrell, Stuart James  
 Fitzgerald, James Richard  
 Fitzgerald, John Allen  
 Fitzgerald, John Edward  
 Flaningam, James Douglas  
 Fleitz, William Vincent, Jr.  
 Fleming, Richard Thomas  
 Fliegel, Robert Aalbu  
 Flint, Lewis Ware  
 Flower, Roger Paul  
 Folsom, John Harold  
 Fontana, James David  
 Ford, Henry, IV  
 Ford, Jack Charles  
 Forster, Robert Douglas  
 Fortney, Doyle Wright  
 Foster, Brent Dean  
 Foust, James Eldridge, III  
 Foy, Basil W., Jr.  
 Francis, William Charles  
 Franz, David  
 Franson, Alvin Laverne  
 Franz, David  
 Franz, Rodney Crane  
 Frazer, Paul David  
 Fredericks, Roy Charles



Fredette, Roger Alme  
 Freeman, Ernest Raymond  
 Freibert, Ralph William  
 French, John C., Jr.  
 French, Thomas Penn, Jr.  
 Frick, Dean Earl  
 Frick, Frederick Mark  
 Friedman, Marcus Velvil  
 Friedrichsen, Lewis Johnson  
 Fritz, Thomas Clifford  
 Fritz, Thomas Wayne  
 Froehlich, Edward William J.  
 Froehlich, Jacob Clare  
 Frost, David Eugene  
 Frost, John Allen  
 Fugard, William Harvey  
 Fulbright, Terrell Woodrow  
 Fuller, John Paul  
 Fuller, Robert Davis  
 Fulton, Stephen Howard  
 Fulton, William James  
 Fulton, William Lawrence, II  
 Furr, Jack Carlton  
 Furry, Richard Paul  
 Futch, George Wiley  
 Gabriel, Thomas Oscar  
 Gabryelski, Richard Marion  
 Gaines, George L.  
 Gaines, William Andrew  
 Gainor, John Wesley, III  
 Galanti, Paul Edward  
 Gallagher, Lawrence Ambrose  
 Gallegos, Joe Rodriguez  
 Gapp, Donald Robert  
 Garmon, Gerald Sutherland  
 Gaston, Mack Charles  
 Gates, Jonathan Hubert  
 Gaudiano, Antonio William  
 Gaul, James Howard  
 Gautier, James Berry  
 Gaylord, Reginald F., Jr.  
 Gee, George Nicholas  
 Geissler, Richard Frank  
 Genung, Edward Noland, Jr.  
 George, Harold Wayne  
 Georgius, David Russell  
 Gerwe, Franklin Henry, Jr.  
 Ghrer, Grady Francis  
 Giannotti, Sterling Maurice  
 Gilchrist, Orville Lee  
 Gill, Gary Edward  
 Gill, James Edward  
 Gill, Russell Carter  
 Gillece, Peter Gerard  
 Gilroy, Vincent J., Jr.  
 Gilson, James Donald  
 Gingras, Peter Southworth  
 Giorgio, Frank Arthur, Jr.  
 Gladwin, Harold Russell  
 Glaes, Roger Burton  
 Glasier, Peter Keith  
 Glass, Arnold Lee  
 Glenn, Danny Elloy  
 Glenn, Walter Lewis, Jr.  
 Glover, Jimmy Neal  
 Glover, William Ferguson H.  
 Gluck, John Milton  
 Gobbel, James Thomas, Jr.  
 Godek, Leonard S.  
 Goebel, David Maxwell  
 Gold, Bennett Alan  
 Goldman, Dan Edgar, Jr.  
 Goldman, Robert Barry  
 Gomez, Luis Vilas  
 Gompfer, James Harold  
 Goodgame, Billy Donald  
 Goodloe, Robert Vannerson, Jr.  
 Goodwin, James Harvey  
 Googins, Bruce Russell  
 Gordon, Hayes Ingersoll  
 Gordon, Richard Scott  
 Gormly, Robert Anthony  
 Goss, Robert Wayne  
 Gottschalk, Gary Ward  
 Gower, Leon Haskell  
 Grabowsky, Theodore Eron  
 Grace, Robert Francis  
 Graf, Karl Rockwell  
 Graff, Russell John  
 Graham, Clark  
 Graham, Edward Mary

Graham, Ian Keith  
 Graham, Walter Harry  
 Grantham, Wiley George  
 Granuzzo, Andrew Aloysius  
 Graves, Bibb Logan  
 Graves, George William, Jr.  
 Graves, William Thomas  
 Gray, Brian Elliott  
 Gray, Francis David  
 Gray, Wyron Paul  
 Green, Norman Richard, Jr.  
 Green, Robert Leonard  
 Green, Thomas Ray  
 Green, William Jennings, Jr.  
 Greene, David Lockwood  
 Greene, James Bernard, Jr.  
 Greenman, Robert Pruyn  
 Greeson, Tommy Darell  
 Gregory, Francis Carl  
 Griffin, Charles Donald, Jr.  
 Griffin, Clyde William  
 Griffin, Harold Craven, Jr.  
 Griffith, Douglas Kent  
 Griffiths, David John  
 Groff, Jon Philip  
 Groman, Alphonse Winslow, Jr.  
 Gross, Charles Nicholas  
 Grove, Frank Henry  
 Grubb, Robert George  
 Grunwald, Gerald Max  
 Grzymala, Thomas Chester  
 Gubbins, Philip Stanley  
 Guest, George Robert  
 Gullett, Fred Wayne  
 Gushaw, Gregory Vance  
 Gyle, Robert Bentley, III  
 Haan, Dale Everett  
 Hadley, Allan William  
 Hagy, James Henry Dixon, Jr.  
 Hahn, William Dillon  
 Halenza, Hal Rodger  
 Hall, James Benjamin  
 Hall, Thomas Forrest  
 Hall, William Ervin  
 Halperin, Mark Israel  
 Hames, William Jewell  
 Hamilton, Jack Edward  
 Hammer, George Charles  
 Hammer, John Levering, III  
 Hancock, William John  
 Hanks, William Lloyd  
 Hanley, James Joseph  
 Hansen, Laurence Russell  
 Hanson, Claude Lee  
 Hanzel, Joseph A., Jr.  
 Hardman, Herbert Franklin  
 Hargrove, James Carroll  
 Harken, Jerry Lynn  
 Harker, Donald Alfred  
 Harley, James Harold  
 Harmon, Edward Keith  
 Harms, John Henry  
 Harper, John Norman, Jr.  
 Harris, James Partsch  
 Harris, Robert Harlan  
 Harrison, Edward James, Jr.  
 Hart, Harvey Hicks, Jr.  
 Hart, Ronald John  
 Hartman, Charles Willia, III  
 Hartman, Richard Henry  
 Haskins, John Bryant  
 Haskins, Toner Charles, Jr.  
 Hassell, Benny Kyle  
 Hasty, Richard Leon  
 Hatfield, Philip Neal  
 Hauck, Frederick Hamilton  
 Hauert, Patrick Charles  
 Haugen, Ronald Gilbert  
 Hauhart, James Norval  
 Havey, Brian Joseph  
 Hawley, John Garland  
 Hayes, Cornelius Charles, Jr.  
 Hayes, Richard James  
 Hays, George Elden, Jr.  
 Hays, James Malcolm  
 Heare, Charles Ivan, Jr.  
 Heath, William John  
 Hellig, John  
 Heins, Raymond Rice  
 Heins, Roger John  
 Heintzelman, Thomas Gary  
 Heinz, Michael Kasper

Helbig, Raymond Allan  
 Helle, Frederick Allan  
 Helsper, Charles Frederick  
 Hendon, Jerry Edwin  
 Hendrick, William Smith  
 Hennessey, Raymond Wilson  
 Hennessey, William Joseph, Jr.  
 Henry, Russell Jones  
 Hering, Frederic Shriver  
 Hermann, Kermyn Jerome  
 Herring, Arthur Eugene, Jr.  
 Herron, Francis Joseph  
 Hess, Donald Robert  
 Hewitt, John Francis  
 Hewlett, Harold Eugene  
 Hickox, Oscar Jonathan, Jr.  
 Hicks, Robert Louis  
 Hicks, William Lloyd  
 Higginbotham, Harry E.  
 Hightower, Roger Wayne  
 Hillis, Robert J.  
 Hilton, Francis Warren, Jr.  
 Himchak, William Alexander  
 Hines, David Spencer  
 Hines, Henry Lee, Jr.  
 Hingsberger, Andrew John, Jr.  
 Hinkle, John Calvin  
 Hinkley, William Leslie  
 Hitch, James Harvey  
 Hitchborn, James Brian  
 Hite, Thomas Howard  
 Hoag, David Wesley, Jr.  
 Hobbs, Marvin Edward  
 Hockman, Robert Edward  
 Hodel, John Charles  
 Hoff, Robert Glenn  
 Hoffman, Carl Walter  
 Hoffman, David Wesley  
 Hoffman, William St. Clair  
 Hogan, James Joseph, III  
 Hohlstein, Julian Geoffrey  
 Hoivik, Thomas Harry  
 Hokanson, Anders, Jr.  
 Hollingsworth, William Louis  
 Holme, Thomas Timings, Jr.  
 Holmes, Frank Clayton  
 Holt, Philip Nelson  
 Holt, Richard Watkins, Jr.  
 Holton, Wilbur Earl  
 Homer, James Joseph  
 Honhart, David Crosby  
 Hood, John McCoy, Jr.  
 Hooper, Harold Danny  
 Howard, James Willoughby  
 Howell, James Dorn  
 Howell, Robert Lawrence  
 Howie, Robert John  
 Howson, Richard John  
 Hubbard, George Dallas, Jr.  
 Huchko, William Anthony  
 Huchtausen, Peter Anthony  
 Huchting, George Arthur  
 Hucks, Jerry Pierson  
 Hughes, Frank Weber  
 Hughes, Michael Bryant  
 Hughes, William Allen  
 Hughes, William Charles, Jr.  
 Huling, John McKee, Jr.  
 Hull, Kent Sherwood  
 Humphrey, David Deane  
 Hunsucker, Royce Hulton, Jr.  
 Hunt, Donald Bayard  
 Hunt, Paul Dean  
 Hunt, Paul Delton, Jr.  
 Hunter, Richard Joseph  
 Hupp, Arnold Jay  
 Hurd, Michael Fuller  
 Hurley, Robert Francis, Jr.  
 Hurst, Cecil Roy, Jr.  
 Hurst, Paul Drake  
 Huss, Jerry Francis  
 Hutcheson, James Edward, Jr.  
 Hutter, George Richard  
 Hutton, Joseph John Jr.  
 Hutton, Kenneth Laverne  
 Hyde, Walter John  
 Hyland, John Joseph, III  
 Hynes, William Richard  
 Ider, William Randolph  
 Idleberg, Norman  
 Ingram, Isom Irvin  
 Ireland, Delbert Howard

Isenburg, William, Jr.  
 Ishiguro, Guy Akira  
 Ison, William Bradley, Jr.  
 Itkin, Richard Ivan  
 Iverson, Michael Martin  
 Jacanin, John Andrew  
 Jackson, Grady Lee  
 Jackson, James Barrett  
 Jackson, Marshall Neil  
 Jackson, Robert Joseph  
 Jackson, Virgil Frank, Jr.  
 Jacobs, Lawrence Robert  
 Jacobs, Phillip Henley  
 Jacobs, Phillip Roberts  
 Jacobs, Ralph Edward  
 Jacobson, Gerald  
 Jacobson, Herbert Adolph  
 James, Charles Lee  
 James, Franklin Wilson  
 James, William Ednor  
 Janke, Roger Alan  
 Jarrett, John Marshall  
 Jarvis, Gary Thomas  
 Jaudon, Joel Bates  
 Jeffords, John Maxwell  
 Jenkins, Alan Kent  
 Jenkinson, William Raymond  
 Jennings, Lawrence Francis  
 Jensen, Jack James  
 Jensen, Jay Lian  
 Jessel, David George  
 Jewell, Robert Michael  
 Jiannas, John Stergot Emman  
 Johns, Constantine Albert  
 Johnsen, Bruce R.  
 Johnson, Alan Joseph  
 Johnson, Allan Leroy  
 Johnson, Arne Edward  
 Johnson, Bradley  
 Johnson, Charles Edward  
 Johnson, Earl Paul  
 Johnson, Edwin Allen  
 Johnson, Gerald Arthur  
 Johnson, John Robert  
 Johnson, John David  
 Johnson, Patrick Woodruff  
 Johnson, Perry Emerson Jose  
 Johnson, Raymond  
 Johnson, Richard Leroy  
 Johnson, Terry Lowell  
 Johnson, William L., Jr.  
 Johnson, William Spencer  
 Johnston, Thomas Franklyn  
 Jones, Dennis, Richard  
 Jones, Kenneth Earl  
 Jones, Robert Charles  
 Jones, Robert Eugene  
 Jones, William Dean  
 Joplin, James Edward, Jr.  
 Jordan, James Francis  
 Jordan, Jerry William  
 Jordan, John Alton  
 Jordan, John Franklin, Jr.  
 Jordan, Wesley Earl, Jr.  
 Josefosky, Kenneth Martin  
 Joyner, Thomas Woodrow, Jr.  
 Juarez, David Victor  
 Juengling, Robert George  
 Juerling, James Robert  
 Jurecka, Edwin Kenneth  
 Justice, Edward Tabb, Jr.  
 Kahrs, J. Henry III  
 Kaiser, David Gordon  
 Kaiser, John Martin  
 Kaiserian, Harry, Jr.  
 Kaiss, Albert L.  
 Kammerdeiner, Roger Neil  
 Kane, David Charles  
 Karns, Norman Milton, Jr.  
 Karp, Leonard  
 Karr, James Dale  
 Karr, Kenneth Richard  
 Kaup, Karl Lee  
 Kay, Norman Bruce  
 Keck, Leland Stanford, Jr.  
 Keefer, James Francis  
 Kehrl, Lynn Clifford  
 Keim, Edward Franklin  
 Keithley, Charles Leon, Jr.  
 Keleher, John Allen  
 Kell, Richard Edward

Keller, Douglas George  
 Kelley, Thomas James  
 Kelley, William Emanuel  
 Kelly, John Patrick  
 Kelsay, Leslie Rufus  
 Kemp, William Richard  
 Kennedy, James John  
 Kennedy, John Richard  
 Kennelly, Robert J.  
 Kent, Bennie Ray  
 Kephart, Robert Max  
 Kerns, Alexander Harrison  
 Kerns, Kenneth Harper  
 Kerr, Frank Leigh  
 Key, Wilson Denver  
 Kidd, George Norman  
 Kiem, Robert Lang  
 Kiess, Dean William  
 Kilby, Kent Thomas  
 Kile, Thomas Joseph  
 Killian, James Edward  
 Kimball, Darrell Hiram  
 Kime, Steve Francis  
 King, George Leonard, Jr.  
 King, John Barry  
 King, William Henry, Jr.  
 King, William Walter  
 Kinne, William Burton  
 Kinnear, Richard James  
 Kinsey, David Lawrence  
 Kinsley, Dudley Joseph  
 Kiraly, Joseph Stephen  
 Kirk, Gary Lee  
 Kirkwood, William Warren  
 Kisielecki, Kenneth Raymond  
 Kleyn, Fredrick Gilbert, II  
 Klimaszewski, Marcel Paul  
 Klintworth, Philip George  
 Klippert, Richard Hobdell, Jr.  
 Knight, John Michael  
 Knight, Ralph Woodrow, Jr.  
 Knight, Windall Ray  
 Knosky, Michael Joseph, Jr.  
 Knostman, Paul Brayton  
 Knutson, Rodney Allen  
 Koch, Dean Henry  
 Koch, Frank Charles  
 Kochert, Gary Lee  
 Koczur, Daniel Joseph  
 Koeber, Charles John  
 Kohler, Charles Louis  
 Konewko, Everett Lawrence  
 Korhonen, Kenneth Roger  
 Koss, Howard Edward  
 Kost, John Gregory  
 Kotchka, Jerry Allen  
 Kottke, Robert Arthur, Jr.  
 Kozlowski, Neil Lee  
 Kramer, Lawrence Joseph  
 Kreinik, Eugene Gerard  
 Kreitzburg, John Walter  
 Krekich, Alexander Joseph  
 Krieger, Eric Weston  
 Krohne, Theodore Karl  
 Krommenhoek, Jeffrey Martin  
 Krotz, Charles Kit  
 Krueger, Dan William  
 Krueger, Rudolph Vince  
 Kruger, Richard Wayne  
 Krupp, Marvin Mack  
 Kruse, Dennis Keith  
 Kuepker, Donald Lee  
 Klunsky, David Allen  
 Kyzar, Sammy Berton  
 Laabs, Stephen Kermit  
 Labyak, Peter Stephen  
 Lachata, Donald Martin  
 Lachnich, John Francis  
 Ladwig, James Calvin  
 Lagassa, Robert Edward  
 Laidlaw, Charles Edward  
 Lahn, Calvin Edgar  
 Laine, Lawrence Leroy  
 Lamasters, Edward Reid  
 Lamay, Thomas Vincent  
 Lamb, James Joseph  
 Lamb, John Peter  
 Lamping, James Richard  
 Land, Clinton Dale  
 Landers, Michael Francis  
 Lantz, Stephen P.

Laplante, John Baptiste  
 Larkin, Robert Rene, Jr.  
 Larsen, Donald Mark  
 Larsen, Richard Milton  
 Lasch, Charles Anthony  
 Lasswell, James Bryan  
 Latham, Peter Richard  
 Lauer, John Nikolaus  
 Lautenbacher, Conrad C., Jr.  
 Lawson, Joseph Hamilton, Jr.  
 Lebrecht, Clifford William  
 Ledoux, Lawrence James  
 Lee, Charles Richard  
 Lee, Ronald Alvin  
 Leeke, Howard Wardfield, Jr.  
 Lehnus, Ronald Karl  
 Leightley, Albert Lewis, II  
 Lemon, Frank Michael  
 Lennox, Richard John  
 Lewis, John Michael  
 Leonard, Edwin Walter  
 Leonard, John Alexander  
 Leonard, William Joseph  
 Lepak, Ronald Roman  
 Lerich, Barry Harold  
 Lesemann, Donald Frederick  
 Lesh, Vincent Edward  
 Lester, Edwin Thatcher  
 Letourneau, Charles Edward  
 Levangle, James Clement  
 Levings, William H., III  
 Lewis, Ernest Lamar  
 Lewis, Frederick Lance  
 Lewis, Jary William  
 Lewis, Jerry Allen  
 Lewis, Lyle Eugene, Jr.  
 Lewis, Robert Joseph  
 Lierman, John Stephen  
 Life, Richard Aaron  
 Limongelli, Joseph Louis  
 Lind, Carl Victor, Jr.  
 Lindell, Colen Richard  
 Lindsay, James Henry, Jr.  
 Linn, Larry Eugene  
 Lippincott, Richard Jay  
 Little, Edwards Sanford  
 Little, Robert Douglas  
 Livingston, Donald Joseph  
 Lockhart, Theodore Charles  
 Lodge, Charles David  
 Lodge, Raymond Francis  
 Logan, Carl Flack  
 Lombardo, Stephen William  
 Long, Glenn Uish  
 Long, Herman James, Jr.  
 Long, Michael Darrah  
 Longfellow, Dennis Ray  
 Lonsdale, Paul Taylor  
 Lord, William Fred  
 Lounsbery, William John  
 Love, George Paul, III  
 Lovett, Billy Ray  
 Lowas, Emil Peter  
 Lowery, Fred Henry, Jr.  
 Lowman, Richard Whitmore  
 Loy, Michael Howard  
 Ludena, Roy  
 Lucey, John Francis  
 Lugo, Frank John  
 Luke, John Davidson  
 Lulchuk, Daniel  
 Lunde, Roger Kenneth  
 Lundquist, Dallas Earl  
 Lundy, George Willis, Jr.  
 Lutz, Gilbert Martin  
 Lynch, Anthony Joseph  
 Lynch, Charles William  
 Lynch, James Richard  
 Lynch, Thomas John  
 Lyons, Arvid Frederick  
 Lyons, Robert Woodrow  
 Lytkainen, Robert Carl  
 Mabery, Lester Richard, Jr.  
 Macauley, Phillip Hardin  
 MacDonald, Michael John, III  
 MacDonald, Timothy Angus  
 MacDonald, William Robert  
 MacGregor, John Andrew  
 Mackin, Jere Gene  
 Maclin, Charles Sidney  
 Macomber, David Blair



Maddocks, Ronald James  
 Maddox, George Nelson  
 Madison, Russell Lee  
 Magruder, Peyton Marshall J.  
 Mahaffy, Lorrence Alger, Jr.  
 Maher, Daniel Edward  
 Maher, Thomas Michael, Jr.  
 Maheu, John Chaisson  
 Mahoney, Patrick Francis  
 Maler, Robert Alex  
 Major, Watson Harris  
 Malchiodi, Michael Anthony  
 Malkus, Kenneth Charles  
 Mantel, Thomas Joseph  
 Mallen, Frank Harshman  
 Malloy, Charles Joseph, Jr.  
 Mamer, Edwin John  
 Maness, Anthony Ray  
 Manlove, William Woodrow, Jr.  
 Mannarino, Mario Raffaele  
 Mansell, Waymond  
 Marano, Augustine Carlo  
 Marchetti, Michael Joseph  
 Mardis, Benny Joe  
 Marrical, Anthony Rolland  
 Marsden, Phillip Scherrer  
 Marsh, Larry Roy  
 Marsh, William Lee  
 Marshall, James Allen  
 Martel, Norman Leo  
 Martin, David Arthur  
 Martin, Frank  
 Martin, John A.  
 Martin, Ralph Kenneth  
 Martin, Ronald Weldon  
 Martin, Virgil, Jr.  
 Martin, Walter Potts  
 Martin, Wayne Allen  
 Martinache, Charles Gilbert  
 Martinsen, Glenn Tracy  
 Masciangelo, Frederick John  
 Mascitto, Eddy Joe  
 Mason, Henry Boyd  
 Mason, John Allen  
 Massey, Scott Spencer, Jr.  
 Masters, David William  
 Matheson, Norm Keller  
 Mathews, Michael Frawley  
 Mathiowetz, Donald Ray  
 Mathis, Donald Wayne  
 Mathis, William W.  
 Matthews, John Garrett  
 Mattson, Gary Harrison  
 Mauro, Peter John  
 Maxey, Fred, Jr.  
 Maxwell, Malcolm Douglas  
 May, Cyril Victor, Jr.  
 Mayer, Luke Ferdinand, Jr.  
 Mays, Michael Everett  
 Mazzi, Arnold Otello  
 McAllister, James Peter  
 McAloon, Albert Joseph, Jr.  
 McAuley, John Anthony, Jr.  
 McBride, Kenneth B.  
 McBride, Michael Andrew  
 McCallum, James Archibald  
 McCammon, Peter Leverich  
 McCann, William Robert, Jr.  
 McCarthy, Michael James  
 McCleary, Joseph Raymond  
 McClellan, William Dean  
 McCloskey, David Junius  
 McClung, Lonny Kay  
 McColly, John Clark  
 McCormick, James Thomas  
 McCraith, Laurence Paul  
 McCrory, Donald Lee  
 McCrumb, James Brayton  
 McCulloch, David Hamilton  
 McCullough, Donald Charles  
 McCurrach, Douglas Seely  
 McCusker, Arthur Eugene  
 McDaniel, Vernon Dale  
 McDaniels, Joseph Eugene  
 McDavitt, Frederick Harry  
 McDevitt, Michael Allen  
 McDonald, Jay Gale  
 McDonald, John Joseph, Jr.  
 McGee, Robert Thomas  
 McGinty, Patrick Eugene  
 McGrath, John Michael

McGuire, Thomas Patrick  
 McHenry, John Walter  
 McHugh, Richard Gregory  
 McIntyre, James Edward  
 McKay, Dennis Albert  
 McKay, John Douglas  
 McKearn, Michael Clerk  
 McKechnie, Thomas William  
 McKenna, Richard Bernard  
 McKenna, Russell Edmund, Jr.  
 McKenney, George Gordon, Jr.  
 McKinley, Robert Newton  
 McKinnon, Clark Davis  
 McLane, David John  
 McLaughlin, George Thomas  
 McLean, Robert  
 McMillan, John Hammack  
 McNeely, Ellis Eugene  
 McNeer, William Paul, Jr.  
 McNeill, Corbin Asahel, Jr.  
 McNeill, Donald Ray  
 McPhail, Eugene Bates  
 McQuaig, Clarence Marsh  
 McQuown, Michael James  
 McRae, David Albert  
 McRoy, Willie Clifford  
 McSherry, Bernard Patrick J.  
 McWhinney, John Loren  
 Medaglia, Cornelius Peter  
 Meek, Danny Lee  
 Melampy, Ronald Francis  
 Melander, Errol Norman  
 Melanephy, James P.  
 Meno, Timothy Deming Barron  
 Merchant, Steven Lee  
 Merrill, Hugh Anthony  
 Merz, Vincent Paul  
 Meston, Stanley Sercomb  
 Meyer, Donald Robert  
 Meyers, David William  
 Meyers, John Moberg  
 Meyett, Frederick Elwood, Jr.  
 Mezmalis, Andrejs Modris  
 Mikolajczyk, Ronald Joseph  
 Miles, Richard Jeffrey  
 Millard, John Warren  
 Miller, Albert Earl  
 Miller, Andrew Pickens, Jr.  
 Miller, George Morey, III  
 Miller, John Michael  
 Miller, Paul David  
 Miller, Ralph Rillman, III  
 Miller, Raymond Paul  
 Miller, Thomas Hayes  
 Miller, William Charles  
 Miller, William Clark, Jr.  
 Millikin, Stephen Thomas  
 Mills, Robert Charles  
 Minard, Julian Edward  
 Minnick, Thomas Anthony  
 Minter, Charles Stamps, III  
 Mirkin, Howard Benjamin  
 Mister, Richard Woodie  
 Mitchell, Albert Hoyt, Jr.  
 Mitchell, Eugene Francis  
 Mitchell, Robert Marvin  
 Mitchell, William J.  
 Mizner, Malvern Maynard  
 Moessner, Paul Carl  
 Moir, Weston Gavin  
 Moller, Arthur Edward, Jr.  
 Monash, Richard Frank  
 Montana, Richard Thomas  
 Montgomery, Robert Creel  
 Mooberry, William James  
 Moody, William Brooks Blais  
 Moore, David Baker Ames  
 Moore, Durward Earl, Jr.  
 Moore, Guy Carroll, Jr.  
 Moore, James Edward  
 Moore, John Allen  
 Moore, Ronald Cullen  
 Moore, Warwick Breckinridge  
 Moran, Robert Colin  
 Moran, William Patrick, Jr.  
 Moraway, Michael Robert  
 More, Alan Robert  
 Morgan, Thomas Leeroy  
 Moritz, Carl Arthur, Jr.  
 Moritz, Dennis Michael  
 Moroney, Joseph Maris

Morris, Clarence Andrew, Jr.  
 Morrison, Vance Hallam  
 Morrow, Gary Keith  
 Morse, Clayton Kavanaugh  
 Morse, John Arthur  
 Morton, Norman Lee  
 Moseley, Leo Otto, Jr.  
 Moser, Alan Brown  
 Moses, Raleigh Warren  
 Moulson, John Alfred  
 Mount, Donald Lee  
 Moynihan, Brian George  
 Mulholland, Lyle Jerry  
 Mulkerrin, Joseph Martin  
 Mullins, David Lynn  
 Mullins, Willice Ralph II  
 Munsee, Stewart Frederick  
 Murdock, Charles Dale  
 Murphy, Jerome Thomas  
 Murphy, Thomas Francis  
 Murray, Richard Scott  
 Murray, William Michael  
 Musick, George Meredith, III  
 Mustian, Jonathan David  
 Myers, Collin Keith  
 Nakayama, Homer Shiro  
 Naldrett, William John  
 Nanney, Robert Galtner  
 Naquin, John Charles  
 Nash, John Mitchell  
 Nash, Malcolm Peters, III  
 Nash, Michael Arthur  
 Neal, John Stephen  
 Neapolitan, Richard Clyde  
 Neeb, Karl Anthony  
 Nelson, Jack Paul  
 Nelson, Richard Crawford  
 Nerup, Robert Kent  
 Neuberger, Douglas Francis  
 Neuman, Dennis Earl  
 Newton, Roy Irwin  
 Nickerson, Robert Gordon  
 Nicklas, Charles  
 Niederstadt, Robert Grant  
 Njus, Ingmar Joel  
 Noble, Donald Scott  
 Nolan, George Fred  
 Norman, Warren Aubrey, Jr.  
 Norris, Dwayne Orange  
 Norris, Jerry David  
 Northcraft, Zane Wade  
 Northrup, Paul William  
 Norton, Douglas Marvin  
 Norton, Jack Trask, Jr.  
 Norwood, Kenneth Edward  
 Norys, Robert Martin  
 Nunn, James Willis  
 Nystrom, Stephen Curtis  
 Oakes, Charles White  
 Oates, Anthony Brent  
 O'Brien, John Joseph, Jr.  
 O'Brien, Robert Clark  
 O'Brien, Terence James  
 O'Brien, Thomas Joseph, Jr.  
 O'Claray, Daniel George  
 O'Connor, Kip  
 O'Connor, Michael Bernard, Jr.  
 Oden, Leonard Nelson  
 Oertel, E. James  
 Oettinger, Mark  
 Ogles, Homer Cecil  
 O'Hara, Thomas N.  
 Ohler, Herman  
 O'Keefe, Cornelius Francis  
 Okeson, James Clifford  
 Okeson, Lars Holman  
 Oldham, George Roberts  
 Oliphant, Gary Thomas  
 Oliver, David Edward  
 Oliver, Richard Joseph  
 Olsen, Glenn Ray  
 Olson, David Edward  
 Olson, Donald Milton  
 Olson, Jerrold Elwood  
 Olson, Kenneth Paul  
 Olson, Phillip Roger  
 Olstad, Vincent Kenneth  
 Orluck, James Emmanuel  
 Oriss, David Anthony  
 O'Shea, Donald James  
 Oshell, Walter Edward

Otis, Robert Busby  
 Otto, Paul Eugene  
 Overstreet, John Wesley, Jr.  
 Owen, Kenneth Joseph  
 Owen, Robert Harrison  
 Owens, William Arthur  
 Palen, Don Gilbert  
 Palma, Richard John  
 Palmer, Jerry Dale  
 Palmer, Robert Earl  
 Palmer, William Allison, Jr.  
 Paquin, James Edward  
 Parchen, William Robert  
 Parent, Donn Valentine  
 Park, John Prentiss  
 Parker, Charles David  
 Parker, Raymond Francis  
 Parkhurst, Nigel Ernest  
 Parrie, Elman James  
 Patch, Frank Henry  
 Patrick, Roger David  
 Pattarozzi, Norman Joseph  
 Patterson, Bernard Leo III  
 Patterson, Jeffrey Spear  
 Patton, Kuemen Behling  
 Paul, Harold Wayne  
 Paul, Martin Andrew  
 Pauling, David Robert  
 Pearson, Dale Quimby  
 Peck, Bert Lyle  
 Peebles, Robert Graham, Jr.  
 Peirce, Frank Haber  
 Pelot, Kent Barry  
 Pendleton, Alan Ray  
 Pennington, Chad Allen  
 Penny, Douglas Corrigan  
 Perez, Demetrio Jose  
 Perez, Joseph Silvio  
 Perkins, Ernest Della, II  
 Perkinson, Brian Thomas  
 Pesce, Victor Louis  
 Peters, Joseph Paschall  
 Peters, Victor Lee  
 Peterson, Charles A.  
 Peterson, John Christian  
 Peterson, Ralph Duane  
 Peterson, Robert William  
 Peterson, Richard Norman  
 Petrovich, James Michael  
 Pfeiffer, John Jacob  
 Pfingstag, William Carl  
 Pfister, William Campbell  
 Phaneuf, Joseph Theodore, Jr.  
 Phelps, Harold Richard, Jr.  
 Phillips, Alexander Martin  
 Phillips, Joseph Larry  
 Phoebe, Charles Richard  
 Pickett, Larry James  
 Pieno, John Anthony, Jr.  
 Pierce, Cole Jon  
 Pierce, Sidney Robert  
 Pira, Peter  
 Piret, Ronald Sterling  
 Plath, Richard Neil  
 Plummer, Galen Robert  
 Poelnitz, Walter Durand, II  
 Popp, Arvel Jerald  
 Popp, Robert Leonard  
 Portenlanger, Stephen  
 Porter, John Dudley  
 Porter, Philip Edward  
 Porterfield, Gary Lloyd  
 Post, Warren Lee  
 Poulin, Norman Raymond  
 Powers, Thomas Edward  
 Powers, William Benton, Jr.  
 Pozzi, Robert John  
 Prath, Robert Lee Emerich  
 Prather, Jerauld Stuart  
 Pratt, George Washington  
 Pratt, Thomas Rolla  
 Preston, Joe Wayne  
 Prince, Robert Vernon  
 Procopio, Joseph Guydon  
 Provine, John Arthur  
 Pryby, Stanley John  
 Pulfrey, Charles Allen  
 PUNCHES, Robert Louis  
 Purcell, Darrell William  
 Quade, Edward Lynn  
 Quarles, Herbert R.

Quinn, Joseph Sydney  
 Quinton, Peter Douglas  
 Rackowitz, Marion Rex  
 Raebel, Dale Virgil  
 Raetzman, Donald Patrick  
 Raggett, Michael Mark  
 Rainey, Peter Garland  
 Ralfer, Friedrich Eric  
 Ramm, Edward James  
 Ranson, William M.  
 Ranzinger, William F.  
 Ratcliff, John William  
 Rathjen, Arthur David  
 Rau, Morton David  
 Ray, Donald Joseph  
 Ray, Norman Wilson  
 Ray, Roy Lafayette, Jr.  
 Rea, John Paul  
 Read, Ray Weldon, Jr.  
 Reader, Robert James  
 Reber, Peter Michael  
 Reemelin, Thomas Edward  
 Rees, Bob Gary  
 Reeves, Robert Dulaney  
 Refi, Roger Gene  
 Regan, James Peter  
 Regan, John Thomas  
 Register, Mahlon Edmond  
 Reich, Donald Gene  
 Reilly, Edward L.  
 Reilly, Errol Francis  
 Reilly, John Thomas  
 Reinhardt, David Starr  
 Reistetter, Emery Andrew  
 Resweber, Owen Joseph, Jr.  
 Retz, William Andrew  
 Revesz, William, Jr.  
 Reynolds, Franklin Eugene  
 Reynolds, Keith Earl  
 Rhea, Kennedy J.  
 Ribolla, Romolo Thomas  
 Rice, Michael Gerard  
 Rich, James Earl  
 Richards, Frank Martin  
 Richardson, David Paul  
 Richardson, Earnest Wells  
 Richmond, Frederick James  
 Riddell, Richard Anderson  
 Ridgely, Philip Jay  
 Riess, James Richard  
 Riggle, Gordon Grant  
 Riggs, William Decapp  
 Riker, Robert Townsend  
 Riley, David Richard  
 Ring, Henry Mark  
 Ristad, Arnold Clifford  
 Ritt, Dayton William  
 Rixse, John Henry, III  
 Robbins, Charles Bruce  
 Robbins, David Leroy  
 Roberson, Bernard Gordon  
 Roberts, Donald Arthur  
 Roberts, William J.  
 Robertson, Thomas James  
 Robinson, Keith Phillips  
 Robinson, Paul Matthew  
 Robison, James Clifford  
 Rodriguez, Antonio Beltran  
 Rogers, Louis Anthony  
 Rogerson, Henry Porter  
 Rohm, Fredric William  
 Roll, Francis Patrick  
 Rooney, Philip James  
 Roper, James Edward  
 Rosenthal, Joseph Eugene  
 Ross, James Andrew  
 Ross, Raymond Harper, Jr.  
 Rossi, Joseph Lewis  
 Rosson, Vernon Lee  
 Roton, James Richard  
 Roy, Rudolph John, Jr.  
 Ruck, Merrill Wythe  
 Ruckner, Edward Aberle, Jr.  
 Rueff, James Louis, Jr.  
 Ruff, John Crawford  
 Ruff, Paul Gray, III  
 Ruliffson, James Howard  
 Rupprecht, Robert Philip  
 Rust, Gregory Bedell  
 Rust, Robert Stanley  
 Rutherford, Paul Findlay

Ryan, Bruce Anthony  
 Ryland, Robert Baird  
 Saber, Gerald William  
 Sagerian, Ara  
 Salisbury, William R.  
 Salmon, Harry Paul, Jr.  
 Salmers, Edward Addison, Jr.  
 Sampsel, Michael Martin  
 Sampson, Harry Burnell  
 Sanders, William Milfred  
 Sandstrom, John Fridolf, Jr.  
 Sanger, Kenneth Tisdale  
 Santamaria, Donald Frank  
 Santi, Ralph Louis  
 Sargeant, Harry, Jr.  
 Scarlett, Bernard  
 Schafer, Carl Edward, II  
 Schaller, Martin Nink  
 Schantz, John Malcolm  
 Schardt, Delvin Leroy  
 Schatz, Arthur David  
 Schaus, Richard Harris  
 Schenck, William Herman  
 Schery, Ferdinand Michael  
 Schiffer, John Richard, Jr.  
 Schiller, Frederick Conrad  
 Schmeling, Leslie Lynn  
 Schmidt, Charles Thomas  
 Schmidt, Clemens Edward  
 Schmidt, Donahue Henry  
 Schnelder, George Frederick  
 Schoonover, Ray Richard  
 Schrader, John Yale, Jr.  
 Schroeder, Arthur Frederick  
 Schroeder, Gerald Mark  
 Schroeder, Kenneth A., Jr.  
 Schropp, John Warren  
 Schrupp, Manfred Sheldon  
 Schuerger, Richard Francis  
 Schufeldt, Coral Vance  
 Schultz, Peter Hutchisson  
 Schwab, James Alexander  
 Schwartz, Henry William  
 Scott, David E.  
 Scott, Gerald Dean  
 Scott, Jon Jaul  
 Seaquist, Larry Ray  
 Seay, Marvin Eugene, Jr.  
 Secades, Vincent Cecil  
 Segal, Harold William  
 Segrist, Edward Lewis, Jr.  
 Seiberling, Ronald Keith  
 Settlemyer, Charles Talmad  
 Shackleton, Norman John, Jr.  
 Shaffer, Leslie Victor, II  
 Shaffer, Lloyd E.  
 Shankel, William Leonard  
 Shapard, James Richard, III  
 Sharer, Don Allen  
 Sharp, David Dean  
 Sharp, David Robert  
 Sharpe, Joseph Daniel, Jr.  
 Sharpe, Raymond Alexander J.  
 Shaw, James Ashton, Jr.  
 Shea, Jerome  
 Shea, Richard Francis, Jr.  
 Shearer, Edward David, Jr.  
 Sheehan, John Wilfred, Jr.  
 Sheffield, George Albert  
 Shepherd, Gary Lee  
 Sheridan, Joseph Lawrence  
 Sheridan, Thomas Russell  
 Sherman, Allan  
 Shermer, William Barton  
 Shields, Donald Kent  
 Shillingsburg, John William  
 Shirk, Robert Leroy, Jr.  
 Shirmer, Dan Armstrong  
 Shoup, Linn Tyler  
 Shreve, Robert Lee  
 Shupe, Robert David  
 Shutt, John Jay  
 Siebecke, Alfred George  
 Siemer, John Robert  
 Simon, William Frederick  
 Simonelli, Norman Walter  
 Simpson, Michael Grant  
 Simpson, Troy Eugene  
 Singer, Edward Anthony, Jr.  
 Sirmans, James Stanley  
 Sisson, Robert Harsha



Skrzypek, John Anthony  
 Slack, William Michael  
 Slater, Thomas Stafford  
 Slaughter, Jimmy Ray  
 Sloan, Robert Eugene  
 Small, Selden Matthew  
 Smith, Bernard John  
 Smith, Dan Howard  
 Smith, David Cleveland  
 Smith, Franklin Jerome III  
 Smith, John Monroe  
 Smith, Joseph Francis  
 Smith, Lary Don  
 Smith, Lyman Hibbard II  
 Smith, Robert James  
 Smith, Robert Seaward  
 Smith, Roger Walter  
 Smith, Vernon George  
 Smith, William Earl  
 Smith, William Richard Howe  
 Smith, Wilton Jeremian, Jr.  
 Smyth, Gregory Stephen  
 Snell, Alfred Walter  
 Snyder, Christian Ross  
 Snyder, Donald Marshall  
 Sokol, Stanley Ernest  
 Soles, Thomas Edwin  
 Soluri, Elroy Anthony  
 Sootkoos, Donald Richard  
 Sorolet, James Robert  
 Soto, Octavio  
 Souder, James B.  
 Sovarel, Peter Wolcott  
 Spane, Robert Johnson  
 Spang, Norman Walbridge  
 Spencer, Larry Howard  
 Spinello, John Anthony  
 Spofford, Barry Andrew  
 Spruance, James Harvey, III  
 Stacy, Edward Gerhard  
 Stahl, Dale Stough, Jr.  
 Stakel, Robert Wallace  
 Stanley, Joe Milton, Jr.  
 Stansbury, Frederick Alexan  
 Stapleton, Daniel Victor, Jr.  
 Stark, John Wayne  
 Stark, William Carleton  
 Stegina, Robert Francis  
 Steiger, Gary Carlton  
 Steinbruck, Charles George  
 Stender, Richard Henry  
 Stephens, Darrel Lindel  
 Stephenson, Gary Phillip  
 Stephenson, Max Olin  
 Sterner, George Rudolph  
 Stevens, John Bradford  
 Stewart, Jake William, Jr.  
 Stiger, Robert David, Jr.  
 Stillwell, William Carter  
 Stinson, William Albrecht  
 Stoakes, Richmond Bruce  
 Stoddard, Howard Sanford  
 Stogittis, William Charles  
 Stone, Thomas Edward  
 Stone, William Charles  
 Story, William Ferguson  
 Stouffer, Donald Andrew  
 Stout, Michael Dinsmore  
 Stowell, Ralph Henry, Jr.  
 Strand, Richard Charles  
 Strasser, Joseph Charles  
 Strickler, James Wilson  
 Striffler, Paul John  
 Strole, Douglas Luther  
 Stromberg, David Lynn  
 Stryker, Lylal Maurice  
 Stubbs, William Olan, Jr.  
 Stuckemeyer, John Andrew  
 Studeman, William Oliver  
 Sturvist, Gerald Hilding  
 Sullivan, Joseph Cornelius  
 Sullivan, Kenneth David  
 Sullivan, Michael Edward  
 Surles, Billy Wayne  
 Sushka, Peter William, Jr.  
 Sutton, Gwynn Richard, Jr.  
 Szopinski, Robert William  
 Tague, James Robert, Jr.  
 Tahaney, Hubert Francis, Jr.  
 Tanner, Michael  
 Tansey, Philip Michael

Taranto, Richard  
 Tate, James Andrew  
 Tate, William August  
 Taylor, B. J., Jr.  
 Taylor, James Samuel  
 Taylor, Robert Monard  
 Taylor, Steven Craig  
 Taylor, Thomas Lee  
 Taylor, Wade Hampton, III  
 Telfer, Grant Richard  
 Tenney, Stuart Lowe  
 Terry, Donald Lee  
 Terry, Michael Roy  
 Terry, William Edwin  
 Testa, Ronald Fred  
 Testwilde, Robert Louis, Jr.  
 Tettenburn, Howard Thomas J.  
 Thaxton, David Reuben  
 Thomas, Frank Hughes, Jr.  
 Thomas, Norman Matttoon, III  
 Thomas, Peter Donald  
 Thomas, Peter William  
 Thomas, William Akins  
 Thomassy, Louis Edward, Jr.  
 Thompson, Allan Medley  
 Thompson, Clifford Jackson  
 Thompson, Eugene Claren  
 Thompson, Laille Hunter, Jr.  
 Thompson, Robert Gutz  
 Thorn, John Charles  
 Tidball, Douglas D.  
 Tiernan, Barry Vincent  
 Tiernan, Michael Connolly  
 Tillinghast, Theodore V.  
 Tillotson, Frank Lee  
 Tobergte, Paul Edwin  
 Tobin, Paul Edward, Jr.  
 Tobolski, Donald Michael  
 Todaro, Richard Clark  
 Todd, James Norman  
 Todd, Terrence Stephen  
 Toft, Richard Joseph  
 Tolbert, Clarence O.  
 Tolbert, William Haywood  
 Tomlin, Joseph Mayhew  
 Tompkins, Paul Stuart  
 Tonti, Louis George  
 Toone, John Pierce  
 Torbit, Jerry Bert  
 Tortora, Carmine  
 Towers, Edwin Lydell  
 Towle, John Moore  
 Trafton, Robert Truman  
 Traver, James Emery  
 Travis, David Timothy  
 Trefry, Edwin Victor  
 Tripp, Richard Willis, Jr.  
 Trotman, George, Jr.  
 Truxell, Thomas Reed  
 Tschudy, William Michael  
 Tucker, Albert Lee  
 Turley, John, Jr.  
 Turnbull, James Laverne  
 Turner, David Andrew  
 Turner, James Richard  
 Turner, Thomas Willard  
 Twardy, Clement Robert  
 Twomey, Daniel Timothy  
 Tynan, Douglas Michael  
 Tyner, Jimmie Cortez  
 Tyrrel, Norman Leroy  
 Uber, Thomas Edward  
 Ullman, Harlan Kenneth  
 Unger, Maurice Henry  
 Urice, Ronel Morgan  
 Osborne, Roger Way  
 Ussery, David Lawrence  
 Vanaliman, Alfred Christ  
 Vanarsdall, Clyde James, III  
 Vanbrackle, Vernon Lamar, Jr.  
 Vance, Richard Moon  
 Vandergrift, Ronald William  
 Vandervelde, Kent Mills  
 Vanhoften, Scott Adrianus  
 Vanhoy, William Lester, Jr.  
 Vansau, Arthur  
 Vanwormer, Thomas Park  
 Vaughan, Raymond Edmon  
 Vaupel, David Karl  
 Vazquez, Raul  
 Veazey, Luther Tracy

Verd, George Harris  
 Vernallis, Samuel Larry  
 Vernon, Larry Jay  
 Vetter, David Allen  
 Victor, Edward George  
 Vincent, William Lansing  
 Virden, Charles Samuel  
 Vogel, Raymond William, III  
 Volk, John Stanley, II  
 Vollmar, Fredrick, Joseph, Jr.  
 Vonsydow, Vernon Hans  
 Wagner, George Francis Odol  
 Walker, Jerry David  
 Walker, John Andrew, Jr.  
 Walker, Robert Ormond  
 Walker, Ronald Wallace  
 Wallace, Roy Nell  
 Wallin, Steven Russell  
 Walls, James Monroe  
 Walters, John Bennett, III  
 Walters, Ronald Francis  
 Walther, Arthur Ernest  
 Walton, Don Holland  
 Walton, Harold Alexander  
 Walton, James Allen  
 Wanamaker, Gregory  
 Wann, Charles Billy  
 Waples, Robert Everett  
 Ward, John William  
 Warn, Jon Christian  
 Warren, Ferrell Dean  
 Warren, Roger Clayton  
 Warren, Roy Dale  
 Warthin, Jonathan Carver  
 Waterman, George Russell  
 Watford, Jennings Clement J.  
 Watkins, Donald Edward  
 Watkins, James  
 Watkins, Richard Smith  
 Watrous, Timothy Bennett  
 Watson, Randolph Grant  
 Watt, Robert Henry  
 Waugaman, Merle Alvin  
 Weale, Gary Dean  
 Weaver, Charles Thomas  
 Weaver, James Edward, Jr.  
 Weegar, Carl Allen  
 Weidman, Robert Hulbert, Jr.  
 Weihmiller, Gordon Richard  
 Weisgerber, Donald Edwin  
 Welham, Walter Frederick, Jr.  
 Weller, Edward Emerson  
 Wells, David Austin  
 Wells, Robert Mathew  
 Werner, Robert Mitchell  
 Wernsman, Robert Lee  
 West, Karl Grove  
 West, Walter David, III  
 West, William Allen  
 Westbrook, Richard Evans  
 Westin, Brian E.  
 Westwood, James Thomas  
 Whalen, Frank Richard  
 Wheeler, Gerard Charles  
 Wheeler, John Rutherford  
 Wheeler, Sidney Earl  
 Wheeler, William Wayt, Jr.  
 Whelan, Joseph Gerard  
 Whisler, Glenn Edward, Jr.  
 Whitaker, Roger Brent  
 Whitcomb, Winfield John  
 White, Arthur Edward  
 White, Chester Gurnett, Jr.  
 White, Donald Clark  
 White, John Dwyer, II  
 White, Larry Raymond  
 White, Robin John  
 White, Ronal Lee  
 White, Walter Edward  
 Whitehurst, Bryon Paul  
 Whitney, Payson Rogers, Jr.  
 Whitt, Eugene Nye  
 Whitus, Ernest Ferrell  
 Wiggins, William Frederick  
 Wike, Max A.  
 Wilbourne, David Garner  
 Wilbur, Gene Leo  
 Wilcox, Mack Rudolph  
 Wilkin, Howard Arthur  
 Wilkins, Stephen Vincent  
 Wilkinson, John Glenn, Jr.

Willandt, Theodore August  
 Williams, David Daniel  
 Williams, James C.  
 Williams, Michael Vernon  
 Williams, Ronald Lee  
 Williams, Thomas Dan  
 Williamson, Gordon Morris  
 Williamson, James Vivian, Jr.  
 Willoz, Clifford Paul, Jr.  
 Wilson, Ashley Vannorden  
 Wilson, Frederick Simaika  
 Wilson, Gary Warren  
 Wilson, Richard Alexander  
 Wilson, Robert Montague  
 Wilson, Torrence Bement, III  
 Winters, Curtis John  
 Wise, Randolph English  
 Wischart, Kenneth Martin  
 Wisely, Hugh Dennis  
 Witcraft, William Robert  
 Witman, William Paul  
 Woehl, Robert David  
 Wolf, Rexford Elwood  
 Wolfram, Charles Barrett  
 Womble, Talmadge Anthony  
 Wood, Forrest Kent  
 Wood, Hansel Trevylon  
 Wood, Virgil West  
 Woodbury, Roger Lee  
 Woodford, Duval Sterling  
 Woodka, Thomas Kenny  
 Woodroof, Olen C., Jr.  
 Woodruff, Harold Hanson  
 Woodruff, Peter Bayard  
 Woodruff, Robert Bruce  
 Woods, James Raney, Jr.  
 Woods, Paul Franklin  
 Woodworth, George Prebble J.  
 Wools, Ronald Joe  
 Worcester, John Bowers  
 Wright, Donald Jay  
 Wright, Eugene  
 Wright, James Joseph  
 Wright, Julian Maynard, Jr.  
 Wright, Malcolm Sturtevant  
 Wright, Timothy Wayne  
 Wright, Will Royce  
 Wunderly, William Louis, Jr.  
 Wurts, Edward Vanuxem, III  
 Wynne, David Cowgill  
 Wytenbach, Richard Harrington  
 Yankura, Thomas William  
 Yanovsky, Allen John  
 Yarbrough, Milton Edward, Jr.  
 Yonkers, David Peter  
 Yonov, Serge A.  
 Yost, James Alfred  
 Young, Bruce Albert  
 Yufer, Kenneth Lee  
 Zabrocki, Alan Dale  
 Zarecki, John Philip  
 Zimmermann, Claus Erwin  
 Zlatoper, Ronald Joseph  
 Zucca, Gary Joseph

## SUPPLY CORPS

Abbott, Gerald William  
 Abernethy, James Robert, Jr.  
 Actis, Charles Louis  
 Adelgren, Paul Wayne  
 Aleva, David Andrew  
 Anderson, Louis Gary  
 Andrews Ernest Lee, Jr.  
 Arehart, Robert Coffman  
 Armistead, William Bright  
 Atkinson, Larry Richard  
 Ayers, James Dennis  
 Baker, Charles Edmund, Sr.  
 Baldwin, Seth Weaver, II  
 Barnes, Edmund Lee, Jr.  
 Bartel, Joseph Richard  
 Bednar, Edmund Joseph  
 Beer, Robert Oakley, Jr.  
 Bergquist, John Roy  
 Biggins, James Alfred  
 Bissett, John Lynn  
 Blankenfeld, Richard Kleith  
 Blondin, Peter William  
 Bondi, Peter Albert  
 Boyd, Terran Ray  
 Bradley, James Smith

Brochu, Robert Adelard  
 Bromen, Roger Raymond  
 Brown, Bernard Elton  
 Brown, Reed Eaton  
 Bryant, Verle Eugene  
 Buhr, Joseph David  
 Bunch, Joseph Robert, Jr.  
 Burnett, Michael Howard  
 Burnham, John Kenneth  
 Cangalosi, Davis Stewart  
 Cantrall, Edward Loren  
 Carr, William Neil  
 Carre, Darwin Beach, Jr.  
 Carroll, John Perry  
 Casanova, Kenneth Evelio  
 Caudle, Allen Davis, Jr.  
 Chapman, George Aubrey, Jr.  
 Chappell, Richard Glenn  
 Cleary, Richard Thomas III  
 Cole, Chester Benny  
 Conner, John Thomas  
 Conser, Richard Lewis  
 Cook, Kendall Raymond  
 Correll, Charles David  
 Crabb, Dal Ed  
 Crocker, William Guy  
 Dahm, Eugene Emile  
 Daniels, John G.  
 Danner, Glenn Richard  
 Davis, Fredrick Cook  
 Delasfuentes, Jose, Jr.  
 Dilger, Dean Edward  
 Dominy, Wilbur Dupre  
 Driskell, James David III  
 Dunn, Robert George  
 Duryea, Robert James  
 Eadie, Paul Warren  
 Earhart, Terry Lee  
 Earle, Samuel Broadus, III  
 Evans, George Albert  
 Fellows, Fred Yates, III  
 Fields, Billy Joe  
 Fincke, Edwin August  
 Fisher, Gary Clay  
 Fisher, Orville Leroy, Jr.  
 Fitzgerald, Thomas Patrick  
 Fleming, James Alexander, Jr.  
 Flowers, John Holder  
 Foley, Richard Lynde  
 Franklin, Norman Gale  
 Frantz, Harold Wayne  
 Frassato, Robert Charles  
 Fuller, Franklin Barry  
 Gainey, John Michael, III  
 Galligan, David Richard  
 Gallion, Robert Zurill  
 Garmus, David Paul  
 Geary, John Paul  
 Gee, Charles Daniel  
 Glisson, Donald Jerry  
 Grant, Robert David  
 Green, William Thomas  
 Grichel, Dietmar Fritz  
 Griffin, Jon Edward  
 Grim, James Woodrow  
 Groves, William Dennis  
 Habermann, William Frank  
 Hagerty, William Orme  
 Hale, Ronald Arthur  
 Hanson, Harold Charles  
 Harrington, Phillip Henry  
 Harshbarger, Eugene Burks  
 Hart, Charles Ashley  
 Hawthorne, Richard Lee  
 Haynes, William Mitchell, Jr.  
 Helder, James Martin, Jr.  
 Hekman, John Gilbert  
 Helmuth, Robert Allen  
 Henderson, Andy Leroy  
 Henson, Verlin Charter  
 Hering, Joseph Florian  
 Hernandez, Edward Simon, Jr.  
 Hickman, Donald Eugene  
 Hildebrand, Jarold Ray  
 Hislop, Charles Edward  
 Hodapp, Charles Aloysius  
 Hogan, Brian Thomas  
 Holland, Donald Lee  
 Holmes, Clifford Joseph  
 Hooker, James Stewart  
 Hopkins, William Leslie

Hundelt, George Robert  
 Hunter, Curtis Stanley, Jr.  
 Hutto, John Aaron  
 Hyman, William M.  
 James, William Don  
 Janse, Anthony Ludwig  
 Jensen, Ronald Lee  
 Johnson, Thomas Lawrence  
 Jones, Eric Bywater  
 Jones, Richard Walter  
 Jones, William Marcus  
 Karosich, James Charles  
 Kaufman, James David  
 Kavanaugh, John Thomas  
 Kerr, Harold Lewis, Jr.  
 King, David O.  
 King, William Delano  
 Kizer, John L.  
 Koselka, James Anthony  
 Kosch, Charles Arthur  
 Krehely, Donald Edward  
 Kuster, Ulrich Emil  
 Lafianza, Bernard John  
 Lafnitzegger, Frederick A.  
 Lambright, John James  
 Landon, Stewart Noel  
 Laurent, Daniel Henri  
 Lebel, Robert Francis, Jr.  
 Leeper, James Edward, Jr.  
 Lenga, James R.  
 Leon, Albert  
 Lewis, James Joseph  
 Lines, Donald Paul  
 Logan, Don Edward  
 Lovstedt, Joel Mathies  
 Lutz, Gerald Gilbert  
 Lynch, Michael Gerald  
 Macaulay, Charles Patrick  
 MacMurray, Michael McRobert  
 Maley, Michael Denton  
 Mandel, Allan Lee  
 Manning, Gary Clifford  
 Marohn, Louis Norman  
 Marshall, William Baker III  
 Mastrandrea, Gary Allen  
 McClure, John Marvin  
 McDermott, John Edward  
 McDonald, John Francis  
 McGraa, John Robinson III  
 McNutt, Beverly Daniel  
 Meneely, Frank Thomas  
 Merritt, Frank Wilbur, Jr.  
 Meys, Charles Pawling  
 Miller, James Rush  
 Mitchell, John Wayne  
 Monroe, James Leslie Dukes  
 Monson, Jon Phillip  
 Moore, Thomas John  
 Moreland, Richard Dean  
 Morgan, George Parker, Jr.  
 Morgan, Ronald Dean  
 Morris, John David III  
 Morris, John Glenn  
 Mortensen, John James  
 Moum, Jerry Davis  
 Mueller, John Joseph  
 Musgrave, Alvin William, Jr.  
 Nair, Sterling Edward, Jr.  
 Natole, Robert Lester  
 Nichols, Clifford John  
 Nichols, Edward Hamilton  
 Norris, David Carter  
 Oberle, Michael Joseph  
 O'Connor, Joseph Andrew  
 Oehrlein, William Philip  
 O'Hara, Patrick Joseph  
 Olio, John Francis  
 Orahod, Douglas William  
 Overhiser, Dennis Dee  
 Owens, Joseph Frederick  
 Owens, Robert K.  
 Packard, Charles Alden  
 Paine, John Spaulding  
 Palazzolo, Gregory S.  
 Parks, Leonard Cranford  
 Parrott, Ralph Condron  
 Parsons, Donald Sargent, Jr.  
 Pearson, David Edward  
 Pedersen, Carl Jens  
 Peiffer, Robert Hurst  
 Perrill, Fredrick Eugene



Perry, James Hilliard, Jr.  
 Peterson, Roland Hokan  
 Phillips, James Donald  
 Pinsky, Carl Walter  
 Pittman, Harold Sherrod  
 Ponder, Joseph Edward  
 Porter, Robert Cleve  
 Price, Clifford Ronald  
 Price, Robert Francis  
 Quigley, Patrick Joseph  
 Quinn, John Thomas  
 Quinn, Kenneth James  
 Rasmussen, Kenneth Herman  
 Rasmussen, Paul Duane  
 Redman, William Ernest, Jr.  
 Reynolds, Kevin Thomas  
 Rice, Richard Ray  
 Ringberg, David Allen  
 Rittenhouse, Ferness Levere  
 Rodgers, Gary Lee  
 Rosson, Bobby Joe  
 Rueckert, Jon  
 Rumsey, Charles Gary  
 Ryland, Charles Wayne  
 Sadler, David Henry  
 Sandeen, John King  
 Saper, Leonard Joseph  
 Sareeram, Ray Rupchand  
 Sattler, Roger Charles  
 Savola, Vernon Victor, Jr.  
 Scharf, Richard Darrell  
 Schiel, William Arron, Jr.  
 Schultz, Robert Arthur  
 Seddon, Thomas Albert  
 Sewell, John Burdon  
 Shannon, William Northrop  
 Sherman, Bruce Leslie  
 Shields, Edward Joseph  
 Siburt, Forrest Nile, Jr.  
 Sikes, James Eugene  
 Simeon, Harlan Lee  
 Smith, Charles Edward  
 Smith, Olen Brown, Jr.  
 Smith, Richard Michael  
 Smith, William James  
 Snelderman, Marshall Lewis  
 Stafford, Joe Roberson  
 Standish, John Alden  
 Starnes, Bobby Franklin  
 Stebbins, Lynten Harvey  
 Steen, George Samuel, Jr.  
 Stocker, Vernon Dean  
 Stone, Charles Welborn, Jr.  
 Sulek, Kenneth James  
 Summers, John Howard  
 Suter, David Floyd  
 Swan, Aubrey Earl  
 Szalapski, Jeffrey Paul  
 Tarr, Nicholas William  
 Taube, Arden Raymond  
 Terwilliger, Bruce Kidd, Jr.  
 Thomas, Dudley Jerome  
 Thomas, Gary Lee  
 Thomas, Robert Louis  
 Thompson, Robert Howard  
 Tomcheck, John Kenneth  
 Torrey, Tracy Everett  
 Trbovich, George Melvin  
 Treanor, Richard Craig  
 Trotter, Edgar Stoker, Jr.  
 Tully, Albert Paul, Jr.  
 Ullman, Robert Chester  
 Unsicker, David Wayne  
 Vanness, Robert Louis  
 Vaughan, Woodrow Wilson, Jr.  
 Verhage, Ronald Glenn  
 Wachutka, James Richard  
 Wagner, Gregory Leonard  
 Waldron, Andrew John, Jr.  
 Walker, Charles Kerwin  
 Wallace, James Joseph  
 Wallace, William Warren  
 Walton, Joseph Leo  
 Watrach, Dennis Kenneth  
 Weaver, Edwin Richard, Jr.  
 Webster, Bert Reed  
 Wells, Michael Vance  
 Wells, Paul Denzil  
 Wellumson, Douglas Raymond  
 West, Karl Peterson  
 Williams, Richard Hardy

Williams, Robert Joseph  
 Wilson, Michael George  
 Windbigler, John J.  
 Woodward, Joseph Albert  
 Wootten, John Francis  
 Worsena, Richard Francis  
 Yaney, Donald L.  
 Young, Robert Reese  
 Zepfieri, Ronald James  
 Zumbro, Sherrod Branson

## CHAPLAIN CORPS

Bartholomew, Carroll Eugene  
 Bruggeman, John Anthony  
 Coughlin, Conall R.  
 Curran, Wade Hampton, Jr.  
 Dennis, Billy Vernon  
 Depascale, Daniel Francis  
 Dorr, Charles Edward  
 Eckles, James Warren  
 Erick, Robert James  
 Fiorino, Alfred Lewis  
 Flick, Carl William  
 Force, Daniel Lawrence  
 Fullilove, Ray Weldon  
 Gibney, Robert George  
 Gill, Francis  
 Kerner, William Byron  
 Kuhn, Thomas Walter  
 Luebke, Robert Bingham, Jr.  
 Matthias, Robert William  
 McCoy, Charles Joseph  
 Meehan, Conon Joseph  
 Moffitt, Robert George  
 Murray, Edward Kevin  
 O'Donnell, Joseph Francis  
 Olander, Edward Alfred  
 Read, Gordon Amos  
 Richards, Gerald Thomas  
 Riley, Robert Joseph  
 Rowland, William Alfred, Jr.  
 Roy, Raymond Armand  
 Smith, Jerry Ronald  
 Stewart, Lisle Edwin  
 Taylor, Francis Stuart, III  
 Winnenberg, John Oscar

## CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Andrews, Richard Earl  
 Bass, William Martin, Jr.  
 Bergstrom, Robert Russell  
 Beuby, Stephen Charles  
 Black, Dorwin Clay  
 Bookhardt, Edward Lee, Jr.  
 Buckner, Ernest Wesley  
 Buffington, Jack Eugene  
 Camden, Edward Brydges  
 Carnell, Donald Lee  
 Chapla, Paul Anthony  
 Crane, Thomas Clemson  
 Day, Norman Walter  
 Dillman, Robert Peter  
 Drennon, Patrick William  
 Eckert, James Watts  
 Edmiston, Robert Clair  
 Endebrook, Robert Neal  
 Everett, Ernest James  
 Finn, James Robert  
 Fluharty, David Henning  
 Fowler, George Edward, III  
 Frauenfelder, Henry Roger  
 Goin, Paul Thurman  
 Greene, Carl DeForest  
 Griffith, Harry Gates  
 Hansen, Robert Edwin  
 Harris, William Frank  
 Hathaway, James Luther  
 Heffernan, Thomas John  
 Heine, Richard Frederick, Jr.  
 Henley, Joseph Leo  
 Hosey, Gary Ronald  
 Hull, David Nelson  
 Jackson, Bruce Lawellin  
 Leap, Joseph Brian  
 Martinelli, Salvatore Aldo  
 McCahill, Dennis Francis  
 McCullagh, Paul William  
 Michna, Thomas Benjamin  
 Morrison, Paul Albert  
 Myers, Larry Daniel  
 Oconnell, Brian John  
 Olson, Harold Martin

Pearson, Rufus Judson, III  
 Rabke, Walter Edward  
 Renzetti, Joseph Leo  
 Ringel, Duane Arthur  
 Robertson, William Edmond J.  
 Rohrbach, Richard Magee  
 Ross, Gerald Harry  
 Rumbold, William Walter, Jr.  
 Sahliman, Claire George  
 Schneider, John David  
 Scott, Gary Hugh  
 Shalar, Alexander  
 Shaw, Arthur Robinson  
 Sheaffer, Donald Ralph  
 Sherman, Myron Bernard  
 Smith, Erik Theodore, Jr.  
 Smith, Homer Francis, II  
 Stevens, Joseph Michael, Jr.  
 Stewart, Allen Jack  
 Stewart, Stephen Edgar  
 Stokes, Stephan Robert  
 Vaudreuil, Wilfred Joseph, J.  
 Wells, Donald Raymond  
 Wheeler, David Earl  
 Wilson, Ronald King  
 Wood, James Albert  
 Zimmermann, Gerard Alan

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

Armstrong, Arthur John, Jr.  
 Berkley, Robert C.  
 Boasberg, Robert, Jr.  
 Bohaboy, Howard  
 Brown, Michael A.  
 Brush, James Dillon, II  
 Buchholz, Duane Carl  
 Burke, Charles Russell  
 Carroll, Paul F.  
 Closser, Daniel Penn, Jr.  
 Cohen, William David  
 Cromwell, James H.  
 Dalton, William Harvey  
 Derocher, Frederic George  
 Ellis, Donald Porter, Jr.  
 Fridell, Lane C.  
 Gall, William Dudley  
 Gilliam, Thomas Alfred, Jr.  
 Henkel, George Edward  
 Horst, Carl Henry  
 Hosken, Edward Watters, Jr.  
 Huff, David A.  
 Ise, William Henry  
 Kauffman, Robert K.  
 Kjos, Wendell Arthur  
 Kuhner, Robert Legier  
 Landen, Walter James  
 Little, Harvey Edward  
 Manning, Edward Francis  
 Martens, John Jerry  
 McCoy, Dennis Frederick  
 McLeran, Robert Harold  
 Michael, George Lewis, III  
 Norgaard, Kenneth Ray  
 Patterson, Donald Ross  
 Pierce, Charles David  
 Powell, George Butts, Jr.  
 Rapp, Michael Duer  
 Reuling, Todd Johnston  
 Riddle, Ervin A.  
 Rote, Edward A.  
 Sanchez, Francis P.  
 Sanftner, Thomas Richard  
 Sinor, Morris L.  
 Studer, John Armitage  
 Turner, Patrick Charles  
 Wigle, Gerald F.  
 Woods, Terrence Joseph

## MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Anderson, Francis Glen  
 Armstrong, Joseph Cunningham  
 Beckner, William McCarty  
 Bell, R. Thomas, III  
 Bond, James Calvin  
 Brown, Seth Edsel  
 Brown, Wayne Allen  
 Cannizzaro, John Silvio  
 Carnahan, Clarence Lee  
 Chateller, Paul Richard  
 Coan, Richard Manning  
 Cowan, Morris Joseph, Jr.

Curran, Patrick Michael  
 Cusick, Richard Allen  
 Deeter, Victor Raymond  
 Delaughter, John Douglas  
 Ferguson, John Christian  
 Funaro, Joseph Francis  
 Gannon, John Harry  
 Gay, Kenton William  
 Gillespie, Franklin Delano  
 Gooch, Roy Lee  
 Green, Charles Madison  
 Geogoire, Harvey Gilbert  
 Hartman, Carl Herman  
 Hatten, Arthur Dallas, Jr.  
 Henderson, S. Douglas  
 Hill, Thomas Alfred  
 Johnson, Robert Alton  
 Juda, Thaddeus, Albin  
 Laughlin, Leo Lemuel, Jr.  
 McAllister, Robert George  
 McGuire, James Stuart  
 Murrell, William Raymond  
 Nathan, Howard Wayne  
 Newell, Richard Lee  
 Parrish, William Carroll  
 Payton, Richard Alan  
 Peterson, Warren Roger  
 Rector, Douglas Eugene  
 Rice, Richard Timothy  
 Robinson, Patsy June  
 Rosplock, Jerome Donald  
 Santana, Frederick Joseph  
 Saye, Clarence Boswell  
 Schmutz, Clinton Elmer  
 Self, William Lee  
 Shaughnessy, Mary Kay  
 Skelly, Robert Stanley, Jr.  
 Smith, Lamar Richard  
 Theisen, Charles Joseph, Jr.  
 Tilton, Delmar Levo  
 Tomczyk, Frank Edward  
 Toops, Paul Edwin  
 Walker, Jerry M.  
 Warren, Joseph Edmond  
 Wesolowski, Carl Anthony

## NURSE CORPS

Ancelard, Madeline Mary  
 Armstrong, Susanne Russell  
 Arnold, Mary Ann  
 Benning, Luella May  
 Boyce, Virginia Edna  
 Campen, Kathryn Elizabeth  
 Cohagan, Mary Kathryn  
 Conway, Joan  
 Cote, Clarence William  
 Dexter, Marion Caroline  
 Dillon, Dolores Jo  
 Dunn, Glenda Gale  
 Foreman, Evelyn N.  
 Fox, Patricia Michele  
 Geraghty, Rosemary B.  
 Hausmann, Abigail Margaret  
 Henninger, Judith Erma  
 Hicks, Shirlee Christine  
 Hubbard, Carol Ann  
 Huskey, Bobby Gene  
 Janik, Barbara Ann  
 Kohn, Dorothy Ann  
 Leadford, Bonnie Ann  
 Lee, Elaine Elizabeth  
 Loughney, Juel Ann Margaret  
 Marks, Alita Claire  
 McCaughey, Anne Marie  
 McDonald, Patricia Kathalee  
 McKown, Frances Carroll  
 Medina, Elida Delosangeles  
 Megonnell, Joann Helen  
 Mudge, Blanche Schneider  
 Newton, Kathryn Eleanor  
 Oconnell, Anne Louise  
 Odom, Helen A.  
 Ormsby, Karen Arndt  
 Pack, Valaine  
 Peters, Shirley  
 Ricardi, Jean Cecilia  
 Riddell, June Elizabeth  
 Sheehan, Lona Wallace  
 Simer, Monica  
 Simpson, Barbara Lou  
 Skola, Nancy Ann

Smith, Joann Hennessy  
 Speckmann, Elissa Mary Ann  
 Staley, Patricia Louise  
 Thompson, Marjorie Christine  
 Tolar, Sara Campbell  
 Triplett, Audrain Marie  
 Wildeboer, Henrietta Mae  
 Witherow, Mary Ann  
 Word, Helena Mary  
 Yucha, Shirley Ann

## IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Reserve of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of commander in the staff corps of the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

## MEDICAL CORPS

Branson, William B.  
 Johnson, Roy M.

The following-named officers of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander in the line and staff corps, of the U.S. Navy, as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

## LINE

Carlisle, James A. Mills, Pelham E., III  
 Curland, James W. Moosally, Fred P., Jr.

## MEDICAL CORPS

Bayne, Gary G. Lewis, William J.  
 Carlus, Michael L. McKinzie, Charles E.  
 Cohen, Richard McLaughlin, Charles R.  
 Cummings, Nickie Melaragno, Anthony T.  
 Fawcett, William A., Milbern, Stephen M.  
 Fitzsimmons, Michael Miller, Samuel J., III  
 A. Mitas, John A., II  
 Freeland, George R. Nelson, Robert C., Jr.  
 Goad, Robert F. Scanlon, Thomas S., III  
 Govin, Gerald G. Tarquinio, Thom A.  
 Hardy, William L. Taylor, John H.  
 Harman, Richard L. Ware, Lewis L., Jr.  
 Heckel, Charles G. Wilcox, John R., Jr.  
 Hilton, Edwin B. Williams, David L.  
 Hunt, Clyde M., Jr. Withers, Benjamin F., III  
 Judice, Donald T.  
 Koett, John W.

## CHAPLAIN CORPS

Grove, John W.  
 McManus, William G., Jr.  
 Peterson, Jay D.

## DENTAL CORPS

Bartz, Raymond D. Hewlett, Thomas M.  
 Carlson, Thomas D. Moore, Paul R.  
 Clark, Dennis P. Myers, George R.  
 Deluca, Alfonso T. Phillips, Charles C., III

## NURSE CORPS

Ingram, Charles H.

The following-named officers of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the line and staff corps, of the U.S. Navy, as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

## LINE

Bailey, James C., Jr. Fullbright, Robert W.  
 Baker, William S. Gardner, Brian M.  
 Baxter, Michael J. Gardner, James A.  
 Bishop, Richard W. Goar, Everett L., III  
 Blaisdell, James H. Greene, Stephen D.  
 Block, Terry J. Griffin, Joe E.  
 Boyd, John T. Groux, Roger C.  
 Broadley, Timothy S. Grubaugh, Clarence E.  
 Casper, David C. Honig, Joseph F.  
 Conroy, Thomas, Jr. Johnson, Gregory H.  
 Cranston, James S. Johnston, Terry W.  
 Curry, Peter W. Kelly, Frank B.  
 Davis, John R. Kyzer, Braddock K., Jr.  
 Dean, Jeffrey S. Lake, Gerald E.  
 Dereg, Charles A. Lamb, Michael P.  
 Dolle, James E. Link, Joseph W.  
 Dorsey, Danny E. Luhan, John B.  
 Duignan, Michael J. Maniscalco, Ronald J.  
 Eldridge, Michael S. Mauro, Charles T.  
 Etter, Stephen S. McBride, John G.  
 Foulk, Donald L., Jr. McLean, Bruce D.

McNamara, Robert J. Rohlfs, H. Warren, Jr.  
 Milligan, William F., Schneberger, Scott L.  
 Jr. Sprinkle, Charles T.  
 Mills, Nile D. Staples, Ralph E., Jr.  
 Moore, William J. Talton, George M., III  
 Morton, Thomas W. Taylor, Ronald D.  
 Nelson, James L. Urban, Joseph  
 Noe, Thomas W. Wakeman, Mark  
 O'Connell, Patrick M. Watson, Frederick D.  
 Pagnotta, Alan R. Xefteris, Constantine L.  
 Pulsinelli, John A.  
 Rathneal, Melvin D.

## SUPPLY CORPS

Carpenter, Levon H.  
 Mitchell, Lonsdale C.  
 Tabler, Alan T.

## CHAPLAIN CORPS

Mennis, James F.

## CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Foster, James F.  
 Parisi, Anthony M.

## MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Crabbe, Joel R. Mastervich, Mark M.  
 Dean, Larry M. Penkunas, John J.  
 Mahlin, Patrick L. Pinkerton, Randy M.  
 Martin, Early M.

## NURSE CORPS

Benson, Donna J. Kozlowski, Janet G.  
 Brown, David A. Lea, Rita M.  
 Gantz, Gary S. Muller, Geraldine E.  
 Henbest, David Neiryneck, William E.

Com. Thomas V. McManamon for temporary promotion to the grade of captain in the Medical Corps of the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named officers of the U.S. Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Supply Corps in the permanent grade in lieutenant (junior grade).

Lyons, Daniel W.  
 Soule, William E.

Ensign Wayne E. Anderson, of the U.S. Navy, for transfer to and appointment in the Supply Corps in the permanent grade of ensign.

Lt. (junior grade) Walter T. Sorrow, of the U.S. Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Supply Corps as permanent ensign and temporary lieutenant (junior grade).

Lt. Com. Kent A. Willever, of the U.S. Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the permanent grade of lieutenant and temporary grade of lieutenant commander.

Lt. (junior grade) Dan E. Babarik, of the U.S. Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade).

Lt. James A. Carlisle for permanent appointment to the grade of lieutenant in the line of the U.S. Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named U.S. Naval Academy graduates for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Ahle, Dirk R. Born, Timothy B.  
 Allemand, Christopher D. Buckiewicz, Bruce A.  
 Andriko, Stephen W. Carroll, Robert M.  
 Arline, Johnny E., Jr. Chinn, Courtney D.  
 Bailey, Cozy E. Clark, Robert B.  
 Becker, Christopher L. Connolly, Patrick D.  
 Biggs, Timothy P. Cooper, Cleveland E.  
 Brechtel, William J., Jr. Cuff, James J., Jr.  
 Jr. Curdy, Brian E.  
 Brewington, Emmitt D. Dahlen, Robert F. N.  
 Day, Jeremiah C.  
 Bridgeman, Randolph D. Dempsey, Thomas L.  
 R. Dillon, Darrel W.  
 Bronars, Bruce E. Dixon, William H., Jr.  
 Brown, John D. Elwell, John P.  
 Estlow, Rex A.



Everett, Willie M.  
Faigley, Phillip A.  
Flynn, George J., Jr.  
Forman, William M.  
Gaffney, Steven J.  
Garrett, Donald M.  
Giuda, Robert J. W.  
Gonda, Daniel B.  
Gustin, Paul R., Jr.  
Hammes, Thomas X.  
Hampton, Myron L.  
Harris, William M.  
Hart, Kevin P.  
Howey, William J.

Hummel, Bernard S.  
Ingram, Jonathan D.  
Jinnett, Michael J.  
Johnson, Floyd J. III  
Lawson, Henderson Jr.  
Leahy, Thomas G.  
Lee, Harry A.  
Lindemann, Joel G.  
Lindsey, Scott A.  
Lundeen, Gary A.  
Malone, William H.  
Maximuck, Walter Jr.  
McComb, Francis M. M.

Meier, Michael D.  
Merrell, William  
Miller, Gary L.  
Montgomery, William J.  
Moore, Jacques J. Jr.  
Moore, Roger K.  
Muthler, Daniel J.  
Neundorfer, David H.  
Newcomer, Lawrence A.  
Ortiz, Pierre J. Jr.  
Penman, David N.  
Phillips, James A.

Plechash, Alexander  
Poulos, Dennis D.  
Richter, James S.  
Robinson, James W. Jr.  
Roepeke, Daniel W.  
Rybolt, Richard A.  
Seibel, William E.  
Seney, Scott G.  
Sichko, William J. Jr.  
Simon, David  
Simons, Jeffrey R.  
Stevens, Michael H.

Stevens, Robert A.  
Stratmann, George E. Jr.  
Theeuwen, John D. Jr.  
Thumm, Michael W.  
Tryon, Richard T.  
Turner, Stephen A.  
Warfle, Dayton F. Jr.  
Wehrle, Daniel A.  
Wilcox, Robert G.  
Wolf, Larry J.  
Wood, David B.  
Young, Randolph F.  
Zakula, Robert G.

The following named (Navy enlisted scientific education program) graduate for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Hehl, Charles W.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 28, 1975

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*God is spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth.—John 4: 24.*

O God and Father of us all, at the beginning of a new day we turn to Thee acknowledging our dependence upon Thee and praying for wisdom to walk in Thy ways and for faith that our steps may not falter in the fields of fruitful endeavors on behalf of our beloved country. Give us to see that our coming to Thee is in vain unless it brings us closer to one another and nearer to the members of our human family. With Thee and with one another we can face this hour and live through these days with honor bright, faith firm, and courage true.

Guide our Nation through this critical period to an era of enduring peace, lasting brotherhood, and abiding good will.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4481. An act making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 4485. An act to provide for greater homeownership opportunities for middle-income families and to encourage more efficient use of land and energy resources.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 4481) entitled "An act making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr.

PASTORE, Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. PROXIMIRE, Mr. MONTTOYA, Mr. BAYH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CASE, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. BELLMON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 4485) entitled "An act to provide for greater homeownership opportunities for middle-income families and to encourage more efficient use of land and energy resources," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PROXIMIRE, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. PACKWOOD, and Mr. GARN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate (S. 249) entitled "An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes," agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PROXIMIRE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. BROOKE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6096) entitled "An act to authorize funds for humanitarian assistance and evacuation programs in Vietnam and to clarify restrictions on the availability of funds for the use of U.S. Armed Forces in Indochina, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 435. An act to amend section 301(b) (7) of the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, to change the marketing year for wheat from July 1-June 30, to June 1-May 21, and

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution relating to the World Food Conference of 1976 in Ames, Iowa.

S. Res. 69. Resolution disapproving the proposed deferral of budget authority for Federal-Aid Highways, which deferral (D75-17) was set forth in a special message transmitted by the President to the Congress on September 20, 1974, under section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 93-526, appointed Mr. NELSON and Mr. WEICKER as members on the part

of the Senate, of the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 61-435, appointed Mr. DOLE to the National Forest Reservation Commission in lieu of Mr. Aiken, retired.

### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4481, EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4481) making emergency employment appropriations for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, SIKES, PASSMAN, EVINS of Tennessee, BOLAND, FLOOD, STEED, SLACK, McFALL, YATES, CEDERBERG, MICHEL, CONTE, MYERS of Indiana, and MILLER of Ohio.

### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6096, AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND EVACUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 6096) to authorize funds for humanitarian assistance and evacuation programs in Vietnam and to clarify restrictions on the availability of funds for the use of U.S. Armed Forces in Indochina, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 94-176)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6096) to authorize funds for humanitarian assistance and evacuation programs in Vietnam and to clarify restrictions on the availability of funds for the use of United States Armed Forces in Indochina, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: